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Roosevelt Bars WPA Strike Against U. S.; FCC Ends 'Censorship'

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 14, 1939

Roosevelt Forbids Strikes of WPA Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt said today there could not be strikes against the Government and that a WPA strike was such action.

He made the statement at his press conference in response to a question about whether he agreed with Attorney General Murphy that there could not be strikes against the Government.

WPA workers have been striking because of a provision in the present relief law which scrapped the prevailing wage basis of payment and required 130 hours of work a month.

FCC Suspends Radio 'Censorship' Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission today suspended its rule requiring that international radiocasts "reflect the culture of this country" and "promote international good will, understanding, and co-operation."

Acting Chairman Thad H. Brown announced suspension of the rule which critics said tended toward censorship, as the Commission opened hearings on it.

Eliot Named Head of Planning Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Charles W. Eliot of Massachusetts, son of a Harvard President, today to be Director of the National Resources Planning Board, a new, consolidated unit formed under the President's reorganization program. As members of the board he nominated his uncle, Frederic A. Delano of Washington and Prof. Charles E. Merriam of Chicago.

Film 'Block Booking' Denounced in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia denounced in the Senate today so-called practices of "block booking" and "blind selling" which he said prevailed among the "big eight" moving picture producer-distributors.

Senator Neely defined block booking as the practice of requiring exhibitors to accept all of a group of films each season or none. Blind selling, he said, required exhibitors to contract in advance for films with little knowledge of their content and frequently without knowing their titles.

Japanese Riot Outside of British Embassy

TOKYO (AP)—A large crowd of Japanese demonstrated for two hours in front of the British Embassy today. Some 1,000 policemen encircled the Embassy's grounds, massing three deep in front of the heavy iron gates at the main entrance.

The demonstration began at Hibiya Park where 100,000 persons heard orators demand that Britain quit helping Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and "withdraw from the Far East." The manifestations coincided with an invitation from Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita to the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, to discuss the order of business for an impending conference to settle the Tientsin controversy.

PEIPING (AP)—The United States Embassy protested today to the Japanese Embassy against two air attacks on American property in China.

One was a bombardment of the American Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Changeth, Hunan Province, June 13, in which the Mission's chapel was destroyed. The other was an air raid on Kienning, Fukien Province, June 25, in which an orphanage and another building of the American Dominican Mission were damaged when a Japanese bomb exploded against a wall of the compound.

Danzig Nazi Leader Has Parley With Hitler

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (AP)—An official announcement issued here said Albert Forster, Nazi district leader in Danzig, had a long talk yesterday with Reichsführer Hitler at Herr Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden.

Besides Herr Forster, other guests of Herr Hitler were Wilhelm Zaska, Danzig's Nazi district headquarters secretary, and Otto Hess, one of the Party's propaganda chiefs.

Roosevelt Felicitates France on Bastille Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt cabled President Lebrun of France today his best wishes for "the continued peace and prosperity" of France on the 150th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, start of the French Revolution. His message read:

On this great anniversary which the people of France are celebrating today, I take pleasure in tendering to Your Excellency, on behalf of the people of the United States and in my own name, sincere congratulations and earnest wishes for the continued peace and prosperity of the Republic. [Details: Page 3.]

Italy Expels Paris Newspaper Correspondent

ROME (AP)—Italian authorities have ordered Jean Deveau, Rome correspondent of the Paris Soir, to leave Italy. The order was understood to be based on the "general attitude" of the newspaper rather than on M. Deveau's dispatches.

Robert Guyon of Le Journal of Paris was forced to leave Italy several days ago, and immediately afterward France expelled Concetto Pettinato, Paris correspondent of La Stampa, of Turin, Italy, in what some persons regarded as a reprisal.

Yankee Clipper Completes Ocean Round Trip

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—The Yankee Clipper arrived here yesterday, completing the first round trip commercial flight over Pan American Airways northern route to Europe. The ship carried 18 passengers.

Flying Boat Ends California-England Hop

LONDON (AP)—The 15-ton flying boat built for the British Air Ministry which left San Diego, Calif., July 10, arrived at Felixstowe, England, today after a trans-Atlantic hop from Botwood, Newfoundland. The plane made only two stops on its journey from California to England, coming down at Buffalo, N. Y., for refueling, and at Botwood.

Bar Sidesteps Court Ban on Cameras

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Though cameras and radio are barred from British courtrooms, a committee of the American Bar Association refused to recommend an unqualified prohibition in the United States, pointing out that American conditions required their own treatment. Charles A. Beardsley of Oakland, Calif., became the President of the Association at the conclusion of its annual convention here today. [Details: Page 2.]

Movie Inventor Honored at Bristol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, England — A plaque was unveiled by the Lord Mayor of Bristol in the foyer of a cinema at Henleaze, here recently, to the memory of Mr. William Friese-Greene, a Bristol-born man said to be the inventor of the cinematograph. By the side of the Lord Mayor stood three sons and one grandson of Mr. Friese-Greene.

Inscription on the plaque said it was placed there "to mark the fiftieth anniversary of his patent granted by the British Patent Office."

The ceremony was part of a campaign to obtain world-wide recognition of Mr. Friese-Greene and the Lord Mayor said Bristol was determined he should not go "unhonored and forgotten."

"For many years," he added, "Friese-Greene was a successful photographer here but he spent everything he had on experiments."

Fall River Busses Win Long Struggle

The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway today won its year-long fight to run its busses from Fall River, Mass., into Park Square.

The move was pigeonholed after a contest in the City Council. The plan was defeated in the Legislature. Then, last year, the Legislature voted to give the Public Utilities Commission power to grant licenses to bus lines entering Boston. The Eastern Massachusetts received its certificate to operate today.

States Cut Costs And Put Crimp In Law Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Demands for economy in state government, heeded by legislators in many of the 44 assemblies that met this year, resulted in a reduced output of laws as well as in financial retrenchment, the Council of State Governments here finds in a survey, made as most of the sessions adjourn.

Savings of $100,000,000 in some 20 states are estimated in this study.

Vetoes by governors in states the legislatures of which have just adjourned may still change the final results in certain instances, but the general outcome of the sessions is now apparent.

However, there appeared to be no question that legislators earnestly strived to fit state expenditures to reduced revenues. Politics had something to do with it. Majorities in the legislatures of about half the States were controlled, for the first time in years, by Republicans. These legislators generally ran on platforms of "No New Taxes," and got into office with the support of tax-weary farmers and business men. It was up to them, therefore, to do all they could to reduce the cost of government without impairing service.

Consolidation of Bureaus

Governmental reorganization was the principal answer. Proposals to consolidate departments and bureaus and to give more power to governors took up as much time as the major issues of taxation and finance, the Council's executive reports. Rhode Island got national notice for adopting Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's plan to save an estimated $1,000,000 a year through reorganization.

Iowa is reported to be saving $500,000 a year as a result of the enactment of 51 reorganization bills of one sort or another. Oklahoma's new device for keeping down costs is a pre-audit system for disbursing state funds which prohibits the expenditure of more than is appropriated.

Among other states which brought about consolidation of departments to a greater or less degree are Maryland, Kansas, Wyoming, Vermont, Idaho, Arizona, and Minnesota.

New Taxes Rejected

Also on the credit side for the 1939 governing bodies is their refusal to levy many new taxes, according to observers. Increases, where they occurred, were minor ones, such as the 2-cent cigarette tax in New York and Rhode Island; adoption of use taxes in five states; increase of liquor taxes in seven; passage of diesel fuel taxes in Nevada and Oklahoma; and of a gift tax in California. The vogue for taxing chain stores apparently waned, with only one State, South Dakota, joining the ranks of the 23 States that have them. Nevada and California turned to gambling for increased income. Nevada raised the percentage of its "take" from race track pari-mutuels, while California imposed a license on race track bookmakers.

Other states took firmer stands against gambling. Maine, Wyoming, and Tennessee rejected bills to legalize pari-mutuels, while Oklahoma tightened its already strict laws against slot machines and other gambling devices. West Virginia made participation in numbers lotteries a felony, while New York shifted the burden of a decision on pari-mutuels to the voters by submitting a constitutional amendment on the subject to them.

Less farm and labor legislation than in former years was noted. Farm relief, generally speaking, has moved to Washington and no longer takes the time of state legislators, according to the maker of this survey.

The Monitor Index

Friday, July 14, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
Hollywood Letter	5
Washington Sidelights	5
Tour-a-bouts	5
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
The Home Forum	8
Eternal Vigilance (With Danish Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Social Progress Conference	9
Boston Events	9
Weekly Food Report	9
Rhode Island Letter	9
Local Arts and Theater News	10
Radio Timetable	10
"The Monitor Views the News"	10
Shopping Column	11
Real Estate	11
Sports Pages	12-13
"Great Teams of Baseball"	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

What Is Behind Italian Moves In South Tirol?

Ousting of foreigners seems to be step in transforming region into industrial area.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLZANO, Alto Adige—Some of the big European events today turn upon what is going on in this little mountainous region. This is partly because of the deep motives which seem to underlie the Italian order evicting foreigners from Bolzano, partly because of insistent reports from various sources that the German minority of Alto Adige (formerly Southern Tirol) is being pressed into moving across the frontier into the Reich.

What is actually going on in the Alto Adige? Is it true that Italy is making deep-laid plans for complete Italianization of this territory? An intimate glimpse of the area involved would indicate Italy at least has been bestowing all its ingenuity into making the Alto Adige a prosperous industrial district.

New Viewpoint

The region is no longer looked upon by Italians merely as a tourist resort, nor as a commercial vineyard—tourism and wine hitherto have provided the two chief sources of revenue in South Tirol—but as a reservoir of undeveloped water power and a highly industrialized center.

Italy already sees the Alto Adige dotted everywhere with big power plants, chemical factories, and other industries, solidly owned by Italian capital and solidly operated by Italian labor. In the rapid fall of the waters of the Isarco, the Adige, the Avisco, and the Noce, Italy sees literally millions of units of natural energy waiting to be transformed into electric power, then transmitted southward to meet the ever-growing industrial requirements of northern Italy. In the Fascist campaign for autarchy no other Italian province is destined to play a more vital part than the Alto Adige. It is contributing its abundant resources of "white coal" which are beginning to be utilized on a large scale as wealth-producing assets.

Industrial Plan Shown

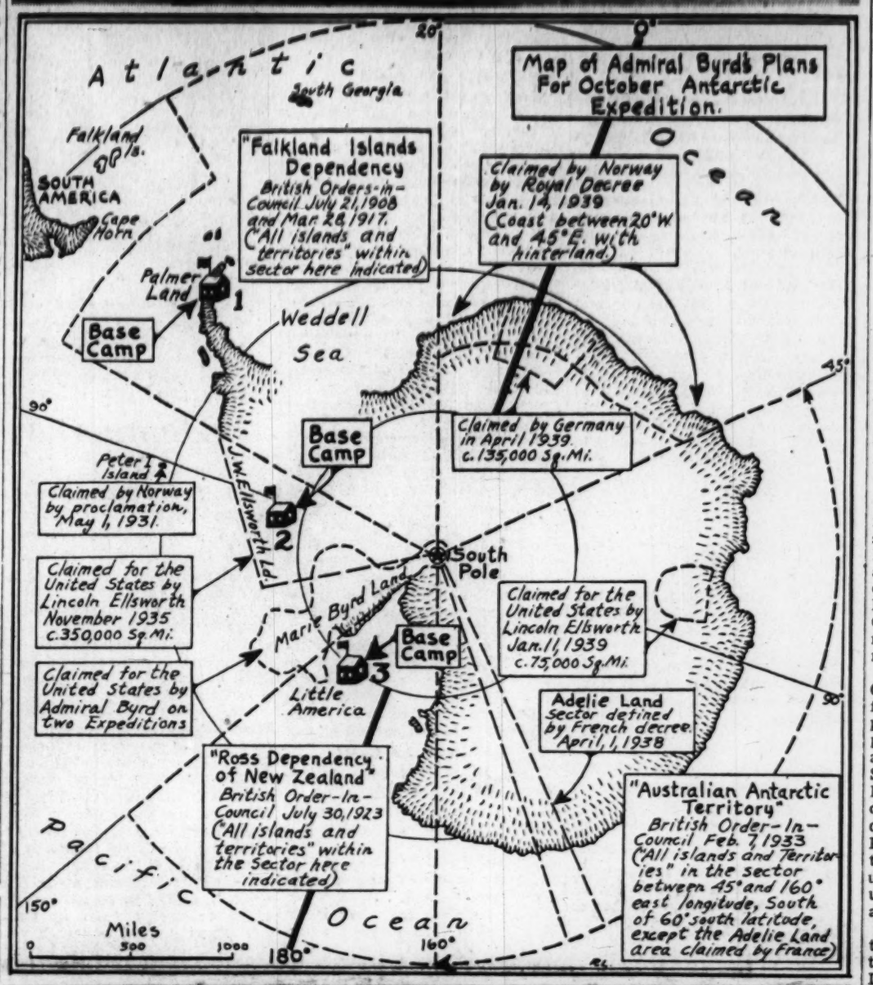
Prefect Giuseppe Mastromattei, a modern type of pro-consul for the central Government in this most important Italian Province, outlined to the writer the industrial plan to be executed in the next few years. When completed, the Alto Adige will become, say the Fascists, one of the most flourishing areas of post-war Europe and will enjoy a prosperity such as has never been experienced under Austrian rule.

Bolzano is the center of the industrial expansion of the Alto Adige. Although the Italian Government's decision to transplant new industries in this Province dates back to September, 1934, the construction of the plants was actually begun in August of the following year, that is, a few weeks before Italy undertook the conquest of Ethiopia. In less than two years 12 plants were built. Since then a number of others have been projected.

On the southern outskirts of the town, seat of a new Italian quarter, factory sites are charted. Some of them have already started turning their wheels; others are sched-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

U. S. Claims in Antarctic to Be Fortified


Map of Admiral Byrd's Plans For October Antarctic Expedition.
Atlantic Ocean
South Georgia
Falkland Is.
SOUTH AMERICA
Cape Horn
"Falkland Islands Dependency" British Orders-in-Council July 21, 1908 and Mar. 28, 1917. ("All islands and territories" within sector here indicated)
Claimed by Norway by Royal Decree Jan. 14, 1939 (Coast between 20°W and 45°E. with hinterland)
Palmer Land
Base Camp
Weddell Sea
Claimed by Germany in April 1939 c. 135,000 Sq. Mi.
Peter I Island
Claimed by Norway by proclamation, May 1, 1931.
J.W.Ellsworth Ld.
Claimed for the United States by Lincoln Ellsworth November 1935 c. 350,000 Sq. Mi.
South Pole
Marie Byrd Land
Claimed for the United States by Lincoln Ellsworth Jan. 11, 1939 c. 75,000 Sq. Mi.
Claimed for the United States by Admiral Byrd on two Expeditions
Little America
Adelie Land Sector defined by French decree April 1, 1938
"Ross Dependency of New Zealand" British Order-in-Council July 30, 1923 ("All islands and territories" within the Sector here indicated)
"Australian Antarctic Territory" British Order-in-Council Feb. 7, 1933 ("All islands and Territories" in the sector between 45° and 160° east longitude, South of 60° south latitude, except the Adelie Land area claimed by France)
Pacific Ocean
Miles
0 500 1000
90° 150° 180° 160° 45°

By a Staff Photographer; By a Staff Artist; Courtesy Paramount Picture Distributing Corporation

Byrd Expedition Rushes Plans for the Dash

Above—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, at the mantelpiece in his Brimmer Street home in Boston, scans a scene in Antarctica.

Center—Map of Antarctica, detailing bases and the territory covered in the 0-180th meridian "Monroe Doctrine" claim.

Below—A view of ice fields in the Antarctic, showing team of dogs.

Germany Approves Vital Link In Trans-European Waterway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The final plans for the canal which is to link up the rivers Rhine and Danube and so establish a navigable waterway from the North Sea to the Black Sea were recently approved by Dr. Julius Dorpmüller, Reichminister of Transport.

That section of the canal which is to link up the Main and the Danube will begin at Bamberg, pass near Nuremberg and join the Danube at Kehlheim — 25 miles from Regensburg (Ratisbon). The most difficult task will be to cut through the Jura Mountains in Franconia. The large amount of material to be transported in this section will necessitate the erection of a number of new railway stations.

North-to-Black Sea project harks back to Charlemagne: Page 4.

Progress Made Women's Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14—A new route of progress for women, taking the line of increasing their ability and making their work better in whatever fields they enter, was surveyed by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in their annual convention, closing here today.

Through improving women's knowledge and skill in the many types of business in which they are employed, the Federation hopes to see every question of the value of woman's contribution to business, industry, and the professions wiped out.

New Progress Is Goal

Thus after its review at this convention of women's progress during the past 100 years, the Federation aims to stimulate the new progress which women will have before them during the coming century.

As a starting point, convention delegates have sought to appraise honestly the assets and handicaps of women in fields outside the home. They asked for frank analysis from Prof. Herbert Moore of Mt. Holyoke College. The great majority of young women who go to work, Professor Moore told the convention, are "noncareer girls." They do not expect to keep their jobs long. Consequently good working conditions and an agreeable boss are more important to them than hope of future advancement.

For those who seek careers, Professor Moore stated that vocational advancement had its roots in two things: Development of the personal qualities which the desired job demands and recognition of these qualities by the management. He asserted woman's greatest asset in business was her natural interest in people.

Vocational Opportunities

The convention then divided into two sections to discuss vocational projects, one group representing communities with trained counselers in the schools, the other from cities without such counselers. Delegates reported on comparative opportunities in vocational study for girls in their home districts. The general theme in both sessions was a call for continued progress.

That call was reiterated by an outstanding example of woman's success in the legal field, Judge Florence E. Allen of Ohio, only woman member of a United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Speaking at the convention banquet attended by 2,000 persons, Judge Allen went back to the restrictions placed on women in the past as a background for her discussion of "The Business Woman of Tomorrow."

"Woman's emancipation was made possible," she said, "by the spirit of American democracy.

"All of the opportunities women have gained, the right to be educated, to speak in public, to organize with other women and men, to vote, to hold public office, to work at one's chosen calling, the business woman of today takes for granted. These the business woman of tomorrow will enjoy only so long as the American system prevails. It is her obligation to be on the alert to protect all women."

Byrd Tells Plans For U. S. Dash To Antarctic Area

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To clinch the claim of the United States Government, by survey and colonization, to an area of 1,000,000 square miles of sea and territory lying west of the 0-180th meridian—a new application of the Monroe Doctrine—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will command a Government-directed expedition to the South Pole, leaving Boston around the first of October.

Reasons for this third dash—and it is a dash because of counterclaims and similarly planned expeditions of foreign governments—were explained to the press late yesterday at Admiral Byrd's present office in his home at 7 Brimmer Street in his first formal inter-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Store Deal—It's All Profit

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—In September, 1936, Charles E. Gray, then a youth, walked into Richard Henderson's grocery, made a purchase, and started a strange business career which Mr. Gray described today like this:

"'Want to buy the store?' Henderson asked me.

"How can I buy the store, I don't have any money. Why, I make only $7 a week, and I'm buying now on credit.

"You don't need any money. Take it and pay me $10 a month.'

"I accepted the proposition. Henderson picked up his hat and walked out.

"He hasn't been back since. I don't know where he is and I haven't paid him the first $10."

Since that deal was closed, Mr. Gray has moved the store to a better location, tripled the stock, bought a car, and is married.

Chamberlain Gamp: A Toy Hit

BERLIN (AP) — Prime Minister Chamberlain, whom National Socialists accuse of trying to "encircle" Germany, now is called a big competitor of the German toy industry.

An industry report published in Bergwerks-Zeitung said English-made Chamberlain-with-his-umbrella toys were selling so fast in Great Britain they were helping to ruin Germany's toy trade there.

German toy exports have fallen steadily since the World War owing to the growth of toy industries in other countries.

President Asks Action at Once On Neutrality

Roosevelt supports Hull in brief message to Congress calling for safeguards.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt told Congress today neutrality legislation should be enacted this session "for the cause of peace and in the interest of American neutrality and security."

In a terse, 100-word special message, Mr. Roosevelt forwarded a statement by Secretary Hull entitled "Peace and Neutrality" in which the State Department head referred to "the present situation of danger."

The President's message gave "full approval" to Mr. Hull's statement.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—President Roosevelt at his press conference today left his position on the next step in the neutrality struggle still indecisive, but strongly suggested that he would be taking positive action in the immediate future.

It seemed certain, in any case, that the neutrality issue is far from finished. Action at this session of Congress grows increasingly unlikely, but the President, anxious to define graphically the onus for failure to alter present legislation, and to place it upon Congress, is expected to send a message to Congress or otherwise make his position entirely clear.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee met today, debated fruitlessly for two hours the proposal to give President Roosevelt power to impose embargoes against Japan, and decided to ask Secretary Hull for an opinion on legal questions involved. Sharp differences of opinion were evident in the meeting, and Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, author of one of the embargo bills under consideration, said his measure would have to be redrafted to accommodate various views.

It is not entirely clear whether the State Department supports the Pittman embargo bill. Earlier, Department officials expressed grave caution at applying a unilateral embargo on Japan. Much pressure has been put upon members of Congress for weeks past in behalf of the measure, from church groups and other interested organizations all over the country.

Repeated polls of Senatorial opinion, both in the Foreign Relations Committee and in the rest of the Senate, indicate that in the atmosphere now prevailing, neither a constructive debate on foreign policy nor action at all satisfactory to the President is apt to be forthcoming. However, signs that a compromise outcome suiting the President and a majority in Congress could be worked out in a patient and conciliatory mood are not lacking.

Cash-and-Carry Bill

There are some Senators, including several who joined with the group of prospective filibusters, who are not—contrary to their declaration—unalterably opposed to repeal of the arms embargo, which is the crux of the matter. Rather, they favor an out-and-out cash and carry plan, and would have voted for the original Pittman bill. However, the Bloom bill while cash-and-carry on the surface, actually gave great discretionary leeway to the President. If a straight cash-and-carry proposal could be revived at this late date, which is very unlikely, it might command a majority in both Houses.

And so, if the neutrality question is deferred to a special session, or a recessed session, some time early in the autumn, it is conceivable that President and legislators—in calmer and cooler mood—might be able to work out a unified national foreign policy. But Mr. Roosevelt, it is agreed, will have to manifest tact and willingness to compromise, and Congress will have to forget part of its political truculence.

Key to Success

The key to whether success or failure lies ahead may now be said to rest upon the next step: upon the tone of President Roosevelt's message or approach to Congress. If it is truculent and seeks to pin blame on the legislators, then the outlook is dark.

The test today, as seen by many observers, is whether the President realizes the political advantages of magnanimity in recognizing the other fellow's viewpoint. His rigid and expanding insistence on having his own way, and belief in the unchallengeable rightness of his own position—say the wisest heads in Congress—are today largely responsible for the distrust which prevents Congress from giving the Executive more discretionary power in foreign policy.

Bar Is Undecided on Radio And Camera in Courtrooms

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP) —What to do about cameras and radio microphones in courtrooms is still a controversial subject before the American Bar Association.

Giles J. Paterson, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation Between Press, Radio and Bar, told the House of Delegates his Committee had been unable to agree upon any means of regulation.

It declined to approve "Canon 35," which declared taking photographs in court and broadcasting court proceedings were "calculated to detract from the essential dignity of the proceedings, degrade the court and create misconceptions with respect thereto in the mind of the public and should not be permitted."

"The bar should keep in mind two important facts," Mr. Paterson said: "First, that we cannot demand that the press and radio accept an unqualified statement that cameras and microphones shall not be permitted in the courtroom, merely because they have not been permitted in the past, nor merely bcause in England they have had no such freedom. We must face the realities of the situation in America.

"Second, we must recognize the tremendous improvements that have been made in the mechanical apparatus used in making photographs or transmitting the sound of voices and the increasing demand of the public for use of the same."

Violators of civil rights, whether by labor organizations or employers, were promised quick prosecution and punishment by O. John Rogge, Assistant United States Attorney General.

Mr. Rogge, addressing an informal meeting of Bar Association delegates, praised the work of the Bill of Rights Committee which had come under fire at the convention.

The Assistant Attorney General said his department proposed to enforce the civil rights laws "to the fullest extent, to the end that labor may organize and secure unto itself the power of collective bargaining and all other rights given by the law of the land."

"But on the other hand," he said, "if members in the ranks of labor conspire to deprive the employer of his civil rights we shall see that such violations are brought to light and that the employer is protected."

Approval of the Committee's activities also were expressed by Henry B. Chandler, President of the Bar Association, who told of the formation by the Chicago Bar of a Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights.

Judge Calvert Magruder, Boston jurist of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, told the convention the "main criticism of the National Labor Relations Board has been that it has been both prosecutor and judge."

Speakers at the annual dinner included Stephen F. Chadwick, Seattle, National Commander of the American Legion, who spoke as the Legion's commander as well as an attorney.

Acme

Charles A. Beardsley
President of the American Bar Association comes from Oakland, Calif.

"The Declaration of Independence and our Constitution recognize no class except the one and single class of free men," he said, "but today we see attempts to remedy alleged problems which some can see only from the standpoint of what we call capital or labor, and so they forget the problems of the Nation as a whole."

The Board of Elections report to the House of Delegates was a formality, with Charles A. Beardsley of Oakland, Calif., becoming President, replacing Frank J. Hogan of Washington, D. C.

Thomas B. Gay, Richmond, Va., Chairman of the House of Delegates, Harry S. Knight, Sunbury, Pa., Secretary, and John H. Voorhees, Sioux Falls, S. D., Treasurer, have been re-elected.

Mr. Beardsley, the new President of the Association, is an early rising Stanford University lecturer and senior member of an Oakland law firm.

He was born in Townville, Pa., Jan. 14, 1862, went through high school in two years and passed the California bar examination prior to his graduation from Stanford with the Order of the Coif in 1908.

He has startled associates repeatedly by showing up for work as early as 2 a. m., and seldom depends on younger associates to supply him with briefs.

Lecturing at Sanford provides no monetary compensation, but Mr. Beardsley said he was rewarded "by keeping on my toes among a group of young fellows who are much alive and appreciative of the good one can do for them."

Bridges Witness Tells of Shift In Communist Plans

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP) —New Communist techniques of infiltration in the United States Army and Navy, and State militias were described by a Government witness in the Harry Bridges deportation case yesterday.

The witness, John L. Leech, former Party organizer in Los Angeles, said that on orders from Russia the Party had abandoned its efforts to create "Communist cells" in battleships and troops, and had organized "social clubs" for soldiers where Communists could mingle with them.

Mr. Leech, a house painter, said that as a Party official he had "assigned 500 to 600 members of the Young Communists' League or of the Communist Party, to become members of the National Guard in California."

Plan Abandoned

Sending members into the Ar was abandoned he said, because of possible international friction between Russia and the United States. Communists no longer join the militia, he added, because they might have to oppose the workers on strike duty.

Mr. Bridges, West Coast Director of the Congress of Industrial Organization and maritime leader, was served with a complaint naming him co-defendant with John L. Lewis and a publication the "Timber Worker," in a $100,000 libel suit filed by the Oregon-Washington Council of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers of America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

The complaint charged that writings in the "Timber Worker," organ of C. I. O. lumber workers, had defamed the A. F. of L. group.

Mr. Leech, who has repudiated an earlier statement declaring Mr. Bridges was not a Communist, said he only signed that statement at the behest of Communist Party members because he feared physical violence and other reprisals if he refused.

He said he "knew definitely" of men having been assigned to "beat-up squads," and personally knew that the Communist Party had "participated in cases where murder has been committed."

Questioned by Landis

Dean James M. Landis, presiding officer at the four-day-old hearing, broke into Mr. Leech's testimony, however, when Mr. Leech said Party members were instructed that "the giving of false testimony is of no consequence in a capitalistic court. . . ."

Dean Landis asked whether Mr. Leech wished to leave the impression that he himself had previously testified falsely in court, and Mr. Leech replied, "I'm afraid it has to remain."

Earlier Mr. Leech said he had attended the 1936 National Convention of the Communist Party in New York City at which Mr. Bridges was elected to the United States Central Committee.

Yesterday he said he did not see Mr. Bridges at the convention, but declared the Australian-born longshore leader "could have been there." Mr. Bridges might have been with delegates from Spain, Mexico, Russia, and France, Mr. Leech said, hidden behind a curtain on the stage of the Manhattan Opera House.

Names Bridges

Mr. Leech reiterated he had attended at least three Communist meetings in California at which Mr. Bridges was present.

Mr. Leech's testimony came as Dean Landis approved issuance of a subpoena for Stanley Morton Doyle, who, the defense charged, was the "mainspring" of an employer conspiracy to get Mr. Bridges deported. Mr. Doyle, former National Commander of the 40 et 8 society of the American Legion, was reported to be in Minneapolis.

Dean Landis, head of the Harvard Law School, disposed of accusations of false testimony against the first Government witness, Maj. Laurence Milner of Corvallis, Ore., by discharging the witness and directing that his testimony be placed in the hands of the Labor Department's Solicitor General for a decision on whether criminal action would be justified. Mr. Bridges' defense counsel had asked that Major Milner be cited for contempt.

A British Mayor-Elect

© Fox

Alfred Courtney, Mayor-Elect of Salisbury

A Councilor of the historic British town, Mr. Courtney plans to doff his white coveralls which he wears in his fish and chip shop to don mayoral duties, especially when royalty visits the City this year. But mayoral duties over, he will finish up the day in his white coveralls.

Democracy Wins a Tilt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, England—Democracy and snobbery had a tilt in this venerable cathedral town recently, and snobbery was left standing.

It all arose over the choice of the new Mayor.

For Salisbury's Mayor-elect is Councilor Alfred Courtney, born and bred in this historic city, but —and this is where he departs from mayoral tradition—he keeps a fish-and-chip shop.

Mr. Courtney was Senior Councilor. According to the seniority rule it was his turn to become Mayor this autumn; but the idea of a "fish-and-chip" Mayor, particularly with the prospect of royalty attending the Royal County Show here next year, just didn't seem to go down with some people. It all seemed a little too revolutionary. So a new ruling was made. The Council, sitting in committee, decided to depart from its usual practice; it agreed that each year a subcommittee should be appointed to recommend "a fit and proper person" to be Mayor.

The subcommittee met in solemn and secret conclave and—unanimously elected Councilor Courtney.

So he is Mayor after all. And it is the Councilors who have put him there.

"I am not giving up my fish-and-chip shop," Mr. Courtney said after his election, "though I shall have to get up earlier in the mornings to chip the potatoes and fillet the fish when there is mayoral work to be done." So Mr. Courtney will just slip out of his white overall and into his mayoral robes and chain of office when his duties as chief magistrate and first citizen demand it. The making of speeches at dinners and other functions will probably be part of these duties, but "even if I do make mistakes," Councilor Courtney says, "I can always keep on improving."

"There is no money in the job, but it is a great honor to be Mayor of this historic town. The wife is mighty proud, too. She will make a first-class mayoress." And judging from the voice of public opinion and the flow of congratulations Mr. Courtney has received, most people think he will make a mighty fine Mayor.

Lothian Declares Threats to Ideals Link Democracies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—Britain and the United States today are united, not by a common policy, but by the fact that democracies are confronted by a challenge to common ideals, individual freedom and national freedom, declared the Marquis of Lothian at the Pilgrims Society dinner in honor of his appointment as British Ambassador at Washington.

"We do not believe that there can be any way forward so long as one Nation claims the right to send its secret police into another's country and to confine its noblest citizens in prison and concentration camps for being loyal to their own country," said Lord Lothian. "Nor do we believe that any true international order can be built, except on the foundation that every developed people has the right to autonomy and self-government."

If these two essential principles were challenged by force, the British nation, Lord Lothian emphasized, "has made up its mind to resist their further destruction by force."

Although warning his audience against the mistake of expecting America to act from the same political viewpoint as Britain, Lord Lothian expressed the conviction that opinion in the United States is more concerned over the difficulty of keeping out of another war and declared "it is to me inconceivable that the great country which has worked so relentlessly and so successfully for the extension of human freedom, which is so independent-minded, which successfully constructed the first democratic and Federal constitution, which fought a Civil War under the greatest democratic leader the world has seen, which intervened decisively in the last great struggle for human freedom 22 years ago, should not have a contribution of its own to the solution of the world's vast problems."

Billboard Control In Keystone State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Pennsylvania Roadside Council is proceeding with plans for its Fall campaign for control and regulation of billboard advertising along highways in this State.

"We have decided to revive our 'Blot of the Month' and also have a number of new ideas under consideration," it was announced by Mrs. Cyril G. Fox, head of the Council which functions as a clearing house for 800,000 members in affiliated organizations.

Pointing out that it was not the purpose of the organization to eliminate billboards, Mrs. Fox asserted:

"We merely ask that they be kept in their proper place. We ask that they be removed from rural roads and kept within the corporate limits of towns and villages."

Failure during the last 10 years to have legislation enacted in Harrisburg authorizing the State Highway Department to license or regulate the erection of billboards has not discouraged her organization, Mrs. Fox said.

The group's "Blot of the Month" proved an effective weapon in influencing manufacturers who advertised on the offending billboards. Members of the affiliated Clubs, told of the billboards singled out each month, were urged to write or wire their protests to the manufacturers.

Parents Join N. Y. Teachers Against Cut in School Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 14—Parent organizations today joined voice with New York City school teacher spokesmen in questioning the need for the $4,000,000 pay cut being urged on the city's 40,000 educational employees to help preserve vital school services against an $8,300,000 deficiency in state and city school aid.

The reduction move was urged by the Board of Superintendents each of whose eight members volunteered a 10 per cent cut in their $12,500 salaries, while Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of schools, took a 15 per cent deduction in his $25,000 annual pay.

The reaction of teacher groups was uniformly that the voluntary reduction, which would blanket the school pay roll at a scale ranging from 2.5 per cent for those paid less than $3,000 a year, up to 12.5 per cent for those receiving up to $15,000, was a "premature" proposal until every effort had been made to effect economies in other ways.

Wheeler B. Preston, President of the United Parents' Associations, supported this view, stating that, "while it may be necessary ultimately for voluntary pay cuts to be taken, the first step is to ascertain definitely how much money can be obtained from other sources and what the net amount necessary to be raised will be." He said Mayor La Guardia would be approached to use the city's charter power to transfer funds from other departments to alleviate the stringency which threatens continuance of kindergarten and evening classes and other important educational activities.

The Joint Committee of Teachers also will urge this step on the Mayor, declaring in a statement its unwillingness to consider a pay cut until it was assured the City and the Board of Education had "done their share in meeting this emergency, the former by transferring accurals and unneeded funds from other departments, and the latter by economizing, in every way possible."

"If the City does furnish all the money it can make available," the statement continues, referring to the $3,000,000 cut ordered by the city administration in the current education budget, "and if the Board of Education makes all possible economies and money is still needed for vital services, then we will seriously consider a voluntary salary reduction."

The City's budget action for school economies was supplemented in the Legislature at Albany last week when State education aid for New York City was pruned by $5,300,000.

With the city schools in vacation season, many teacher group officials were not in the city today for comment, but those who could be reached were one in holding out for assurance of the need for the sacrifice. Miss Helen A. McKeon, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, said her association would "cooperate 100 per cent." if the Board of Education decided a cut was the only way to save basic services.

The coolest reaction came from the Teachers' Union in a letter to Mayor La Guardia which saw the "voluntary" contributions urged as savoring "too much of a compulsory political campaign contribution" brought to bear upon teachers "to relieve politicians of the embarrassment they have brought upon themselves by their hit-and-run methods of achieving economy."

The letter, signed by Charles J. Hendley, President of the Union, and Bella V. Dodd, Legislative Representative, asked the Mayor to "consider seriously calling a conference of teachers, administrators and responsible officials to canvass the situation."

"We have no assurance," it continues, "that a 'voluntary contribution from us will save all the essential services or prevent the increase of pupil load that we will have to carry, or prevent the increase of unemployment among teachers."

Self-Paying Super-Highways Declared 'Remote' by Taft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13 —The big new super-highways operated on a toll basis, for which $750,000,000 is segregated in the lending-spending bill, are not self-liquidating in themselves, charged Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, in the course of committee consideration today. He made this assertion after Thomas MacDonald, Director of the Bureau of Roads, testified that the possibility of self-paying toll roads was "quite remote." Mr. MacDonald said that additional income from sale of lands purchased along the right of way where value would appreciate, the diversion of gasoline taxes and motor vehicle license charges, and similar items were necessary to make the projects pay for themselves.

"Yes, the state will liquidate the project," Mr. Taft interjected.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of N. Y., agreed that the present interpretation of "self-liquidation" must be broadened in the bill to classify toll projects in this category.

Mr. MacDonald said that lands along the express roads must be purchased to stop "hideous" development of buildings, and also to give to the Government the increment resulting from construction. "A very small amount of self-liquidation comes from tolls," he added.

Questions arose as to the big "superhighways" which Germany is building as strategic and pleasure roads. The committee was told that similar four-lane highways would cost $500,000 to $1,500,000 a mile in America.

At yesterday's hearing Mr. MacDonald described 17 different projects costing round $100,000,000 including bridges, tunnels and road proposals which he said were justified by the traffic and would be self-liquidating. Senators Adams (D) of Colorado, Maloney (D) of Connecticut, and Danaher (R) of Connecticut all appeared to oppose the road construction scheme because no state responsibility is involved and because it is contemplated as a construction rather than a lending feature.

Future Farmers' 'Key' Awarded For Projects on Virginia Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—George Jennings, of the Appomattox Chapter of Future Farmers of America, was awarded the highest honor the Virginia Association of F. F. A. can bestow upon its members at the annual State convention in Blacksburg. The State Planters Key is an award all boys taking vocational agriculture strive for, but few receive it. In the 20 years the Appomattox department of vocational agriculture has been in existence, there have been eight Appomattox boys to receive this third degree. The applicants are judged on their farming program, leadership, scholarship and character.

From his first three years of vocational agriculture, Mr. Jennings made a labor income of $265. His fourth year project work will not be completed until next fall. Besides having supervised his farming, he has been chapter Vice-President in his junior year, and President in his senior year. He has represented the Appomattox department at the State judging contest for four years and at the Federation judging contest for three.

Poultry is one of the money crops on his farm. Broilers are dressed and taken to Lynchburg, where good prices are received. Vegetables are also sold on the market and give cash income. Last year he produced 15 bushels of certified Boone County corn, for which he received $2 a bushel.

Beef cattle are another enterprise which he has started the past year. On the farm at this time is a herd of 14 Herefords.

Ochs Estate Set At $12,211,422

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times who passed on April 8, 1935, left a net estate of $12,211,422, a tax appraisal showed today. The bulk of the estate was in securities totaling $11,615,339, mostly in New York Times stocks, which aggregated $11,018,152.

The appraisal papers showed a total of $405,000 in public bequests, the largest item being $200,000 for Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for its endowment fund.

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'Cures' and Hard Liquor Ads Out in 428 Radio Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14 —A ban upon the advertising of any spirituous or "hard liquor" over all the 428 radio stations affiliated with the National Association of Broadcasters will go into effect as soon as an enforcement committee has worked out the arrangements, the Association announced here yesterday.

The 428 stations, which constitute a heavy majority of the industry, decided yesterday that their new code of ethics, based on radio's obligation to the public good, barred the advertising of "hard" liquor, although the continued advertising of wines and malt drinks will be permitted. The Association's new Board of Directors will appoint an enforcement committee, which will set the "hard" liquor deadline.

Advertising of liquor last year netted radio stations $23,202, including the advertising of restaurants and night clubs, which incidentally mentioned serving drinks. Advertising from wine, on the other hand, netted the stations $101,280, while that from beer brought in $1,268,638, it was announced.

The Association, which ends its seventeenth annual convention at the Ambassador Hotel here today, also decided that its new code outlawed radio advertising of "any race track, dopster or tip-sheet publications," of any matrimonial agencies and of misleading statements as to price and quality.

It also barred "continuity which describes, repellently, any functions or symptomatic results of disturbances or relief granted such disturbances through use of any product"; unfair attacks upon competitors of competing products, "cures" and products claiming to cure, and schools that offer questionable or untrue promises of employment as inducements for enrollment.

Still other bans were placed on advertising of fortune telling, mind reading, character reading, handwriting reading, numerology, palm reading and astrology; on any product not meeting designated standards, on all forms of speculative finance and on offers of "homework" except by reliable firms.

Violation of the prohibition on any of these types of advertising will mean that the offending station must face charges before the Association's Board of Directors, who may expel the station, it was announced.

The Association passed a resolution condemning a recent Federal Communications Commission regulation requiring that international broadcasts promote good will as "containing the elements of a general threat to the right of freedom of speech over the radio.

"This is a precedent for a violent transgression of the basic principles of American democracy," the resolution continued. "The regulations raise fundamental questions and imply a trend that must be resisted if broadcasting is to remain free and uncensored."

Declaring that if the FCC can make such regulations in international fields, it must have equal authority in respect to domestic broadcasting, the resolution expressed confidence that the FCC will "revise or modify the rules to make it clear that they cannot be construed as abridging the fundamental rights of free speech."

Meanwhile, the standing disagreement between the broadcasters and the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, over royalty rates on music owned by the Society, led the Association to authorized its Copyright Committee to enter into negotiation for a new contract with ASCAP, when the present contract expires on Dec. 31, 1940.

Under the present contract, ASCAP has been charging radio stations a flat royalty of 5 per cent of their gross revenue for use of any of its copyrighted songs and tunes in their programs, according to Neville Miller, Association President.

Authorizing the Copyright Committee to devise means of getting along without ASCAP if necessary, the broadcasters declared that "any fair and reasonable price must be predicated upon paying for music used" and not upon a flat rate. Mr. Miller has already announced plans to develop a "library of tax-free music" for the industry.

The Association's annual dinner last night featured a two-continent broadcast, with Mr. Miller introducing Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, in Hollywood, and James G. Stahlman, Publisher of the Nashville Banner and last year's President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who spoke from London.

"This is the first time that the radio and the motion picture, and now the press, have addressed you from the same radio program," Mr. Miller said. "It is significant, I believe, because it marks the first time that the appointed leaders in these three fields step before you on common ground. The cornerstone of each industry—the press, the radio and the motion picture—is based on the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and freedom of press. We have but to look abroad to see what happens in the destruction of human liberties when these guarantees are taken away."

New Indictments In Louisiana Case

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Louisiana's spreading investigations were under increased Federal pressure July 14 as the Parish District Attorney prepared 12 new indictments to lay before a Grand Jury probing affairs of the State University.

Some of the indictments, District Attorney Dewey Sanchez said, would be presented against Dr. James Monroe Smith, the University's former President, already charged with embezzling $100,000 from the school.

Varied squads of Federal investigators are now working in Louisiana, digging into certain income tax returns, the use of the mails and the disposition of WPA and PWA monies, but Attorney General Frank Murphy in Washington said July 13 more Government agents would be sent into the State.

These representatives, he said, are from the "field of oil," income tax and other divisions.

Meanwhile, State Treasurer A. P. Tugwell demanded the resignation of Conservation Commissioner William G. Rankin whose Department controls the vast oil output of the State.

Larger WPA Salaries In Georgia Made Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A list of 150 administrative employees of the Work Projects Administration in Georgia, making salaries of $150 or more a month, was released by the House Investigating Committee in Washington July 8. The list had been furnished the Committee by the WPA in Washington, it was stated.

The list was headed by a salary of $500 paid to Miss Gay B. Shepperson, Administrator. Sixty-four of the high-salaried relief administrative employees worked in the State office of the WPA in Atlanta, with salaries ranging from $400 to $150 a month. The highest salary paid in the Georgia field WPA offices was $375 to Mr. Robert C. Watkins, head of the Atlanta WPA area office. The per cent of administrative expense to relief administered in the State is around 4 per cent, it is claimed.

O'Malley Indicted In Insurance Case

ST. LOUIS (AP)—R. Emmet O'Malley, former State Superintendent of Insurance, was indicted by a State Grand Jury July 13 on a charge of receiving a bribe of $62,500 in the 1936 Missouri fire insurance rate compromise settlement.

Mr. O'Malley and T. J. (Boss) Pendergast, dethroned head of the Kansas City Democratic organization, are serving terms in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., on charges of evading Federal income taxes on the amounts they received for approving the settlement.

A. L. McCormack, St. Louis insurance man, named by United States District Attorney Maurice M. Milligan of Kansas City as the man who paid Mr. O'Malley the $62,500, was the chief witness before the Grand Jury.

Bible Printing in Canada?

OTTAWA, July 14 (CP)—The Authorized Version of the Bible, known generally as the King James edition, is printed only in England for distribution through the British Empire, and under license which is vested in the crown. This was explained yesterday by officials here commenting on the petition which Canadian locals of the International Typographical Union are circulating asking for permission to have the Bible printed in Canada.

Close control was imposed in order to preserve the accuracy of the text. At present the copyright is vested in the Oxford University Press, the Cambridge University Press, and the King's Printer (Eyre and Spottiswoode).

The King has the right to grant a license to any other printing company; but in so doing the license must be published on the title page of every Bible printed, with the number of copies included in the license.

British Railway Freight Speeded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The main line British railways are continuing their policy of speeding up freight services; 678 express freight trains are now run every 24 hours, the fastest averaging 45 miles an hour and others running at an average of 40 miles an hour.

Accelerations in services up to 160 minutes have been made, and schedules have been overhauled and adjusted to effect next morning arrivals. A speed-up of freight services by the L. M. S., made at the beginning of May, shortened the time of 3,000 trains and gave a total saving of 15,000 minutes a day.

Numerous Forest Fires Raging in Northwest

PORTLAND, Ore., July 14 (AP)—Devastating forest fires, at least one of them believed of incendiary origin, and others started by lightning, crackled through green Northwest timber today while nearly 1,500 fire fighters battled to control them.

Five thousand acres of timber on the Klamath Indian Reservation in Southern Oregon were ablaze and out of control. Reservation officials said the fire was set and that they had arrested one man. His identity was not disclosed.

Harry White, Assistant in the U. S. Forest Service's Fire Control Department, said several fires were set Thursday morning by lightning in Snoqualmie, Mount Baker, Chelan and Wenatchee National Forests in Washington.

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Behind the Headlines

Senators ponder embargo on materials to Japan; would U. S. pay price for British aid?

On humanitarian grounds there is no argument against the proposed embargo on shipment of munitions, oil, and metals to Japan which the United States Senate is discussing.

But whether such an embargo would stop Japan's career of conquest is problematical. The world's most important experiment along this line, the imposing of sanctions against Italy at the time of the seizure of Ethiopia, was not successful. After all, it is doubtful whether economic war, any more than armed conflict, can be a road to enduring peace.

Britain's Terms

If the United States alone imposes an embargo against Japan, others will supply what Americans refuse to furnish. If Great Britain would consent to a joint boycott, it might be effectual. But would Britain consent? Probably only on conditions the United States could not accept.

The British Government already has been sounded out in this matter. Its reply to the State Department was: "Yes, we'll join you in an embargo against Japan, if you will join us in meeting the consequences of that embargo."

By "consequences," the British Government meant that Japan, if cut off from supplies of oil from the United States and Britain, would proceed to take it by force where it could be found, probably in the Netherlands Indies.

Said the British: "We have built a strong naval base at Singapore. If we join the United States in an embargo, and the Japanese make a descent upon the Netherlands Indies, a British naval squadron will be on hand to stop them. Will there be an American naval squadron fighting with us?" That was the British price for an embargo.

How many Americans are ready to subscribe to such a bargain? Are they ready to send their navy to fight on the opposite side of the globe?

He "Blows Off" in a "Hyde Park"

'Hyde Park' Urged

With a Presidential campaign coming next year, there is a lot to be said for the proposal just made to the American Bar Association by Grenville Clark, distinguished attorney of New York.

Mr. Clark apparently has engaged in the pastime of visiting London's Hyde Park and listening to the soap-box orators. He apparently has wandered among the crowd and heard things shouted by fiery orators which could not be said in most countries without the speaker being promptly locked up, or worse. He apparently has watched the London "Bobbies" enjoying the speeches, but commanding order by their very presence, when a police officer almost anywhere else would be sending in a riot call.

What Mr. Clark has to propose is that every American city make sure that it has a "Hyde Park" of its own where those who are about to blow up may do so in public and with impunity. Behind his suggestions was experience he gained as chairman of the Bar Association's Bill of Rights Committee, which was instrumental in obtaining the Supreme Court decision in the Mayor Hague case. The decision was hailed as an additional guarantee of freedom of speech and discussion.

With a Presidential election in the offing, local "Hyde Parks" might prove as popular as baseball parks.

'Hyde Parks' in every city during 1940 election proposed to let speakers 'blow off' steam.

Six-Years Term

Out of the talk of a possible third term for President Roosevelt has come revival of the proposal for a single six-years term for any President of the United States.

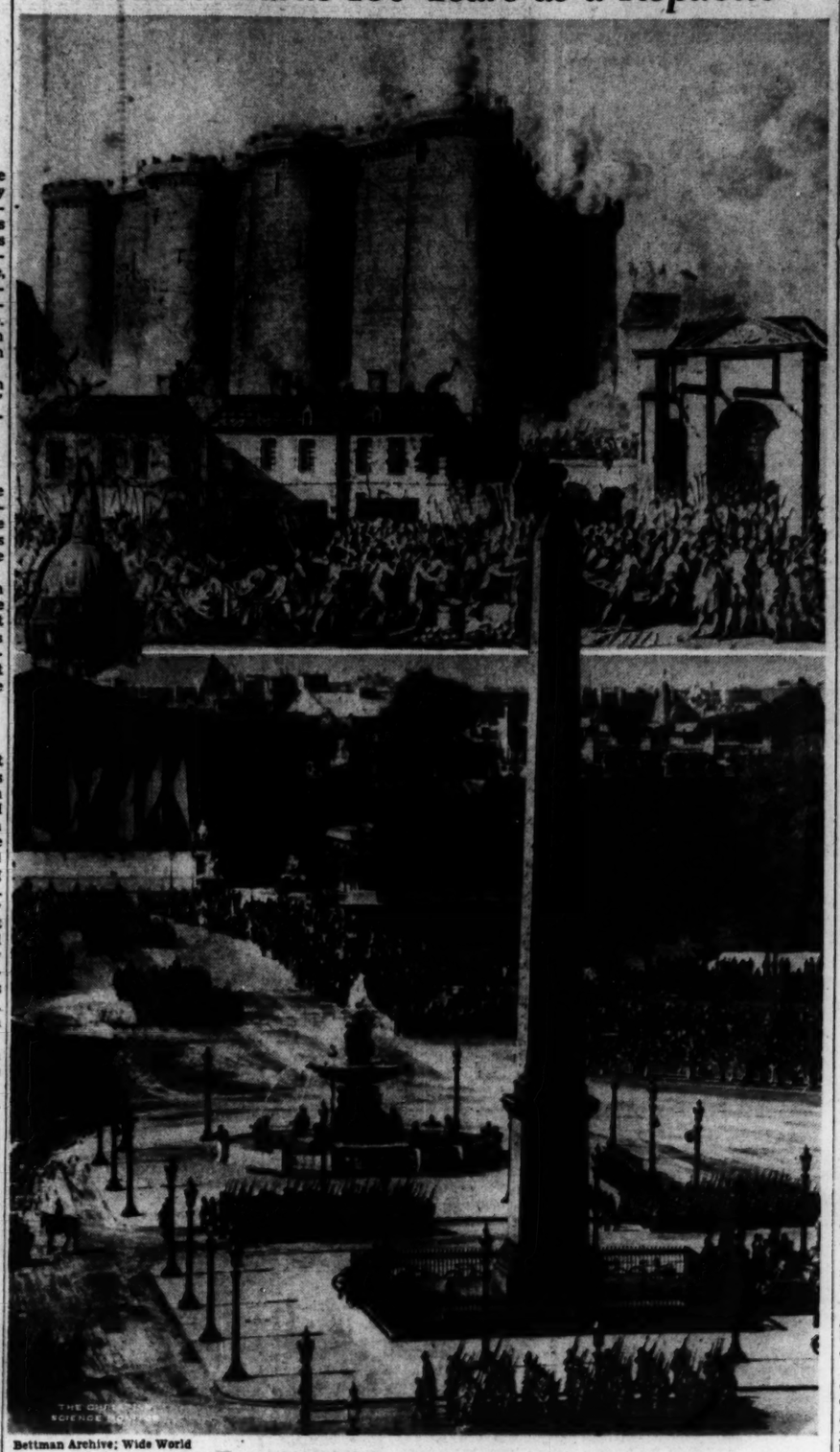
That is the way they do it in France—a six-years term. The recent re-election of President Lebrun for a second term was most unusual, a dramatic gesture to indicate France was not going to change Presidents in the middle of a world crisis.

Symbol in France

But of course the President of the French Republic occupies a very different position from the President of the United States. He is somewhat of a symbol. He is supposed to be above party or faction, a genial mediator between conflicting elements in French politics. Moreover, he is not elected by popular vote but by a ballot of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate sitting together, a very dignified and impressive gathering which traditionally meets in the Palace at Versailles. Quite different from election day in the United States.

The six-years term works in France. It might work in the United States. **Rex Miller**

France Marks 150 Years as a Republic



Bettman Archive; Wide World

July 14—Bastille Day—Commemorates Rise of Democracy

Upper picture shows the storming of the Bastille July 14, 1789, after a contemporary engraving by Prieur in the Louvre gallery. Lower picture: Crack units of French Army march through Place de la Concorde on anniversary of Bastille's fall. In the background is the Chamber of Deputies Building.

Inaccessible Hell's Canyon, Deepest in U. S., to Be Park?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA GRANDE, Ore. — A few miles northeast of here, on the Oregon-Idaho border, is the deepest chasm on the North American Continent—the little-known Hell's Canyon of the Snake River. Attention was recently called to it when Senator Charles L. McNary asked the National Park Service to survey the canyon as a prospective national park. The survey is expected to be completed in August.

Due to its inaccessibility Hell's Canyon has received little publicity. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado has, for nearly a century, been acclaimed the deepest gash on the continent. Actually, the wild Hell's Canyon stretch of water, that races through a chasm between the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon and the Seven Devil Mountains of Idaho, is a third of a mile deeper, at its deepest point, than is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

On the western side of this gash in solid rock the Wallowas raise their snow-capped peaks 10,000 feet, while the Seven Devils reach heights of almost similar altitudes on the eastern shore. Between these rows of towering peaks, often called "the Switzerland of America," the Snake River roars through solid rock for more than 40 miles at an average depth of 6,000 feet below the peaks that guard the Canyon.

Unlike the Grand Canyon, Hell's Canyon is box type, extremely narrow throughout its length, although it spreads out at one point to a width of 10 miles. There is little color connected with it, other than profuse greenery on its slopes.

It has been more than 100 years since the first white man looked into yawning Hell's Canyon. The expeditionary party of Lewis and Clark are believed to be the first to have encountered this barrier and it proved to be the obstacle that caused the party to turn back and find a route around. Capt. William Clark wrote that they encountered "miles of white water and snow-covered mountains." He referred to "this formidable barrier." Although no mention is made by either Clark or Lewis, his exploring partner, of boats capsizing, it is believed that this happened or nearly happened, for a prospector recently found a branding iron in the canyon which bore the inscription "U. S. Capt. M. Lewis."

Following Lewis and Clark, Wilson P. Hunt, in 1811; Ramsey Crooks, the same year; and Capt. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, in 1831, for whom Bonneville Dam was named, attempted to traverse the canyon and all failed. None of these expeditions ever more than half penetrated the rocky fastnesses. Amos Burg, youthful Oregon explorer, was the first person to navigate the entire length.

There are no roads for automobile transportation either on the rim of or in the canyon. One old wagon road exists on the Idaho side on which a car can be driven. One trip on this will suffice, those who have tried report, for the curves are so sharp that it often is necessary to back up and jockey the car around to make the turn. This with 2,000 feet of sheer canyon walls on the right side. Trails are almost negligible and ascent and descent must be made by hard mountain climbing.

Less than 200 persons live in the territory traversed by the canyon, these being mining prospectors and a few cattle raisers. The entire territory drained by the Snake is larger in area than New York State but the total population of the area drained is less than that of Milwaukee. Wis. This again is due to the territory's wild and inaccessible terrain.

Coulee Has Many 'Biggests'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

At each step of its development the Grand Coulee Dam establishes some superlative record for the "biggest" something. Now the Works Projects Administration advertises the work of clearing the site for the lake that is being formed back of the dam as the biggest WPA project in the United States, requiring 3,000 men working 18,000,000 man hours.

The big lake, during the present summer, is stealing the show from the dam itself. This lake, or reservoir, is being formed as the dam grows in height and the Columbia River meets its master in hard concrete and is forced to back up.

It backs up into its own canyon over an area which had been cleared by WPA workers. All that had been built up through the years in this canyon valley had to be cleared away, towns, 25 miles of telegraph lines, 14 bridges, school houses, churches, post-offices, barns, 250 miles of fences, corner stores—landmarks.

Homes Erased

Some were tiny settlements, but each had its reason for being there, Marcus, Daisy, Kettle Falls, Harvey, and others. In all, 3,000 persons had to vacate. Older persons were reluctant to move, but young people were glad to move up higher on the shores of the great new lake. It is costing the Government $10,000,000 to dispossess landowners and another $10,000,000 to clear the site.

As the water has backed up WPA crews have worked fast and finally established camps on rafts. Already there is a sizable lake formed. When it reaches the limit prescribed by engineers, it will be 151 miles long extending to the Canadian border. It will cover 100,000 acres of land.

It is easy to infer that water from the reservoir will be used to water the thirsty acres of the Columbia Basin. This is, however, only a storage reservoir, tremendous in scope because it is designed to accommodate a mighty river.

Taming River

Another reservoir for irrigation purposes will be built into the Grand Coulee itself, which is a deep trench-like excavation, carved out by the Columbia in prehistoric times. It is a challenging thought that men will divert the Columbia back into its ancient river bed. Two dams will be built to hold the water in the Coulee. Power from the dam will be used to pump the water into this secondary reservoir and gravity will take it down to the area which is to be reclaimed.

Summer tourists visiting the dam are treated to the sight and sound of the river pushing over the dam, as far as it is completed, in a thundering waterfall. For the Columbia is at its flood in the summer when the glaciers that feed it are melting into cold, blue water. **Kate Archibald**

Session Cost $500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Californians are paying more than $500,000 for the fifty-third session of the State's Legislature, longest in history. State Controller Harry B. Riley said that each of the 1,400 bills passed will cost the State $375.

What's Behind Roosevelt Attack on U. P.?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Behind President Roosevelt's denunciation of the United Press—one of the Nation's two great news-gathering and dispensing networks—lie definite earmarks of political difficulty and demoralization, in the view of experienced Washington observers.

As was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor earlier this week, the President's relations with the press have reached a new low of misunderstanding and cross-purposes. That dispatch was speedily confirmed by Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of the U. P. report that the President and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, were in disagreement on the language of a neutrality message. Not even in the Hoover Administration, when the President had plenty of difficulties with the press, was so sharp and extended a criticism of a press association issued. And though Mr. Hoover found much to object to in press treatment of himself and his policies, he did not often make his objections vocal in press conferences or public statements.

Moment of Rebellion

Such tiffs with the press are accepted by experienced politicians as signs of uncertainty and strain. Thoroughly experienced and case-hardened politicians "take it on the chin" from the press, not troubling with denials and denunciations, on the theory that the newspapers always have the last word, and that publicity is publicity, whether good or bad. But there comes a time when public men can no longer stand what they regard as misinterpretation and falsification.

The moment of rebellion has long been visible in President Roosevelt, but it reached climax in yesterday's statement. According to the United Press story, the President wished to use forceful language in reiterating his demand that Congress revise the neutrality law, and Secretary Hull was said to oppose a message "that might anger the Rome-Berlin Axis and further antagonize an already rebellious Senate."

The President's statement, quoted below in full because it instructively reveals his mood, was issued after the U. P. dispatch had been featured under an 8-column banner in a Washington newspaper:

Calls It a Warning

Mr. Roosevelt's statement follows:

The reading public is entitled to a statement from the President—a statement of warning which has been made necessary by a news story issued through the United Press today and already printed in one or more papers and on the United Press ticker service.

The headline of the local Washington Times Herald states that the President and the Secretary of State have "split" on some form of note on neutrality.

The story states that they "were reported in Administration quarters today to have disagreed on the language of a neutrality message." The headline is, of course, wholly false. So is the story.

The subterfuge of saying in the lead of the story that they were "reported" to have disagreed is obvious because it is a practice too often engaged in to invent such "reports" out of a clear blue sky, failing wholly to check up with any responsible source in Washington.

The United Press has been guilty of a falsification of the actual facts. If called upon to give the source of the information they will decline to give it—another usual subterfuge.

The fact remains that the story is contrary to every fact.

I am calling this to the attention of the public because it represents a culmination of other false news stories to which the attention of the United Press has been called by me and by my office on previous occasions.

Limit of Patience

It is, of course, impossible for the White House to deny every false story. This latest episode, however, represents the limit of any decent person's patience, and I am giving this in the form of a statement relating specifically to the United Press because I do not wish it to be considered as an indictment of the newspapers of the United States or other press associations.

The fact of this particular case is that the press has been informed continuously for the past 36 hours that the President and the Secretary of State have not decided, up to the present time, whether he will address any message to the Congress or what the next step of the Administration on neutrality will be. That is the truth, and it is a great pity that this simple truth, of which the press has been informed, has been disregarded by a press association.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sends for U. P. Chief

Later in the day, President Roosevelt sent for Lyle C. Wilson, Chief of the United Press Bureau in Washington. The United Press commented that "The story which Mr. Roosevelt denied was prepared by Ronald G. Van Tine, head of the United Press Senate staff, and Grattan P. McGroarty, who covers the State Department. It carried Van Tine's signature.

"'I wrote the dispatch,' Van Tine said. 'Some of the information was my own, and some of it came from my colleague, McGroarty. It was based on information obtained from Government sources.'"

Mr. Wilson said: "The men who collaborated on that story are reliable, experienced reporters. I have discussed the story with them, and believe that they faithfully reported the information they obtained in the normal process of their daily assignments."

Generally observers summed up the situation about as follows: "President Roosevelt, deeply aroused by the Senate defeat on neutrality, seemed to some outsiders to be preparing a very forceful reply, message, statement, or otherwise. Indications were that he would read the Senate a sharp lecture, and that at least the basic assumptions underlying his position would be strongly inimical to the Axis Powers. Secretary Hull is a man of caution, thoroughly aware of the ease and futility of angering the Senate. It was to be assumed that he would urge moderation on the President, and that Mr. Roosevelt — in the mood he revealed at his last press conference (and subsequently showed abundantly in his statement on the U. P. story)—would want to hit hard."

The President's relations with the press, while newly tense, have long been growing worse. They have followed a clearly marked downward spiral. Back in the political "honeymoon" days, he used to criticize "head-line writers" for misrepresenting his policies. Then came columnists. Next were publishers, who received a full measure of Presidential buffeting. Then came the Washington correspondents themselves, told on July 11 by the President that he wouldn't expect them to understand certain things, that they wouldn't print some facts, etc., etc., and finally, he attacks a press association in unrestrained terms.

Chart of Ups and Downs

Some day, perhaps, when the political history of this Administration is written in definite form, a chart of Mr. Roosevelt's political ups and downs will be drawn based on his own attitude toward the press.

On the other side of the picture, a great deal might be said about journalistic methods and their occational unfairness. But by hard-shelled politicians and public men these things are taken for granted. When a public man shows too markedly his irritation in what may often be perfectly justified protests—from anybody except a public man—then old-timers believe that a definite stage in that man's career has been passed. It may, of course, be a cycle. The honeymoon may come again under the mellowing influence of less stressful times. But usually it doesn't.

Preparedness Note Rings Through France

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Celebrations lasting several days this year commemorate the birth of the French Republic in the taking of the Bastille 150 years ago.

The observances are meant not only as a memorial to the French Revolution, but as a tribute to democracy in general, and the participation of British troops and units of the Air Force in the great military review is intended to symbolize the unity of the European democracies before absolutism.

Preparedness Demonstration

Traditional celebrations of July 14, France's Independence Day, while marked by military reviews, have not been intended to excite martial spirit, but have only been deemed an appropriate way to honor the day and the Army. Some years the parades were even abandoned when it was too hot to march! Simple popular amusements were substituted.

Participation of colonial troops and native chieftains in the Bastille parades, however, make the occasion very colorful.

With tension in Europe high, Bastille Day military parades have changed a gala spectacle into an earnest demonstration of the preparedness of all branches of the new French Army.

The capture of the old prison of the Monarchy by an indignant proletariat came at a time when costly wars and mis-government had emptied the treasury and necessitated new and heavy taxation. For this the King found it necessary to get the approval of representatives of the three social classes, the Clergy, the Nobility, and the Commoners. When the Parliament of the three "estates" met for the purpose at Versailles, the King expected prompt approval of the tax bill. To the surprise of the monarch, Government reforms and not new taxes were discussed.

Changes Had Occurred

The King and his court, it seemed, had failed to appreciate the fundamental changes in the political and social structure of the world that had taken place in the last century.

A strong middle class had grown up and established itself. An industrial proletariat was beginning to emerge. Peasants had begun to buy back their freedom and their lands.

Rousseau's gospel that freedom, equality, and fraternity were the right of the common man, was beginning to be accepted. Political thinkers were declaring that a constitution was the only way to redress all wrongs. People of all classes were abandoning their passivity in the face of what they considered unjust rule. The result was that the Parliament found itself faced with insistent demands for reform in taxation and administration. The King tried resistance. Eventually the majority of the people formed a Constituent Assembly, pledged not to disband until it it had drawn up a constitution for France. The King prepared to disband the Assembly by force.

Provided Arms to Masses

It was at this juncture that the people of Paris attacked and captured the Bastille armory, which had been a "concentration camp" for political prisoners and, as such, a monument of ancient tryanny. The taking of the Bastille provided the masses with arms with which to continue the struggle.

The Paris "rebellion" was not part of a preconceived revolutionary plan, but a spontaneous reaction again the Monarchy which had tried to block reforms that had popular appeal.

Though only a local revolt, the storming of the Bastille marked the end of the old absolutist order in France, and laid the foundation for a new authority, the sovereignty of the people.

France, since then, has been ruled by constitutional monarchs, directors, consuls, emperors, more kings, and finally presidents, all, at least formally, drawing their power and authority from the will of the people.

Bastille Day Stresses Anglo-French Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 14—Franco-British relations, carried far beyond the usual diplomatic friendlinesss to almost complete military cooperation, marked France's national celebration of the 150th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

French and British flags were seen intertwined in all parts of the city. At the great review, on the avenue of the Champs Elysees, which is always the main feature of the celebrations, high British military and naval leaders were seen sharing places of honor with their French colleagues.

Leslie Hore-Belisha, Britain's War Secretary, was present, and also Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, all of whom had been invited by Premier Daladier to come to Paris for the occasion.

British Flags Displayed

Cries of "Les Anglais" accompanied by hearty cheers were frequently heard from the throngs which packed the two sides of the famous Paris avenue whenever British airplanes or military units appeared.

As a result of a Municipal Council appeal, as many British flags were on display as the French tricolor.

Since July 14 is the great festival of national unity, an innovation in today's proceedings was the responses by radio from representatives of various people throughout the French Empire to messages which President Lebrun delivered in the evening. These included responses from a metal worker, a farmer, the Captain of the Liner Normandie at sea, and from natives of Tunis, French West Africa, and Indo-China.

The lighter side of the celebrations was as conspicuous this year as ever. There was the customary dancing in the streets and free concerts and plays given in various parts of the city.

Air Strength Displayed

The parade began with the flight of some 300 airplanes, of which 52 were British, including some of late Spitfire models which fly more than 300 miles an hour. Experts noticed that in contrast to former parades only the latest types of planes appeared in today's demonstrations.

British marines and Guards regiments in their picturesque bearshin shakos also emphasized the interallied character of the parade. Another feature which attracted much attention and applause was the prominent place accorded to French Colonial troops in picturesque uniforms—Moroccans in blue cloaks, Algerians in red, Negroes from Senegal and Annamites from Indo-China marching past under the French Foreign Legion which paraded impassively.

Work School Alters Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — The Textile Industrial Institute, one of the South's most widely known part-time educational institutions which for the past 25 years has permitted underprivileged young people and knowledge seekers of all ages to acquire their heart's desire by working their way through the school at designated industrial plants, agricultural projects and business, mercantile and professional establishments, will discontinue its high school department at the completion of the present term, according to an announcement by Dr. R. B. Burgess, President of the institution. The school will confine its efforts to the development of its junior college work, Dr. Burgess stated.

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Britain and France Speed Naval Plans

French Naval Minister reports construction rapidly progressing—Capital ships rushed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A speeding up in the tempo of naval construction is one of the many signs of the recovery in French morale under the stress of foreign danger which has attracted the attention of many foreign observers. The energetic Minister of Marine, César Campinchi, who has recently made a number of visits of inspection to naval arsenals and dockyards and to factories which are executing orders from the Navy, recently gave the Naval Commission of the Chamber of Deputies reassuring information about the progress of work on four new capital ships, two 35,000-ton battleships, and two 18,000-ton aircraft carriers.

The Jean-Bart, one of the battleships, will be launched in November and the Richelieu will be completed in 1940. Work on the airplane carriers is also advancing rapidly. Naval aviation is making satisfactory progress as a result of the improvement in the output of the munitions factories; but M. Campinchi expressed the hope that closer co-ordination could be achieved between military and naval aviation.

Output of Materials

M. Campinchi presented the Commission with encouraging figures about the output of girders, armor plate, and other necessary naval materials. At the Guerigny factory the number of workers increased by only 20 per cent while the production of girders increased from 600 tons in 1937 to 1,200 tons in 1938 and will reach 1,500 tons in the present year. Four factories in the St. Etienne district, near Lyons, have at least doubled their production of armor plate.

The French Navy is planning to take all possible measures for the safeguarding of submarines. It has been decided to ask the American Navy Department for permission to purchase four bells, similar to those which were used in the Squalus rescue work. The Thetis disaster has prompted a search for all kinds of safety apparatus, including the more general use of the Davis apparatus and the construction of larger salvage vessels.

New Naval Base

The Minister stated that 3,000,000,000 francs would be invested in a new naval base at Mers-el-Kebir, not far from Oran, in Algeria. This is supposed to serve the French Navy in the Western Mediterranean. There was some discussion in the Commission as to whether the money might not be better spent in strengthening the fleet and especially the number of battleships, since the base might be vulnerable to air attack. M. Campinchi defended the project of the base and pointed out that Great Britain is carrying out similar work at Gibraltar, with a view to increasing the defensive strength of this port.

Along with this improvement in the tempo of French naval construction has gone an appreciable increase in the output of airplanes, which is now estimated at between 300 and 400 a month, as compared with less than 100 during some months in the latter part of last year. According to schedule this production was only supposed to reach 250 in July. This figure, it is generally believed, has been exceeded, with the State aeronautical works at Nantes alone turning out 120 modern airplanes a month. The production at the Nantes factory has been raised by the introduction of the conveyor system.

British Arms Cost To Take New Loan?

By the Associated Press

London, July 14

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Parliament yesterday that a new public loan of about £350,000,000 probably would be necessary to meet increased armament expenditure.

The original budget figure for all Government expenses for the 1939 fiscal year was £1,320,000,000, he said, but supplementary estimates — for the War Office, the Air Force and the future Ministry of Supply — added another £150,000,000.

He estimated that armament for the year would cost about £370,000,000. Sir John spoke in the final debate on the budget which was passed on third reading and sent to the House of Lords.

Chamberlain announces call of 12,000 reserves —Pressure on Axis in display?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 14—The calling up of 12,000 of Britain's 70,000 Naval Reservists for fleet maneuvers, announced by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain yesterday, has been expected for some time as a measure of support for the guarantees given by Britain to Poland, Rumania, and Greece. The reservists will be on duty from July 31 to the end of September, taking part in combined Naval and Air Force maneuvers. It is the first time naval reservists have been called up since the Czechoslovak crisis of last September.

From the strategic point of view, it is recognized that great difficulties stand in the way of sending any direct Anglo-French help to Poland in emergency. These difficulties are enhanced by the extent of the German territory intervening between Poland and France. It is claimed therefor that effective pressure could be put upon the Axis Powers by a demonstration of Naval forces in which the Anglo-French Allies have the great preponderance in strength. Moreover, control of the seas might enable British, French, and Turkish troops to make such demonstrations at the Black Sea ports as might prevent violation of Rumanian territory.

Another form of pressure in the power of the combined fleets would be to threaten to isolate Italy from its African possessions in the event of its showing signs of aggression, so that Italy might have to swing over from the aggression bloc to the camp of the democracies.

British and French propaganda meanwhile, it is expected, would endeavor to convince the Germans that it is better to live at peace with their neighbors than to face prolonged world warfare in opposition to those forces of law and order which have never yet in the long run been successfully defied.

Should Russia throw its weight into the democratic scale this argument would, it is thought, be greatly reinforced. Even without Russia the military position of the Allies is regarded as by no means so weak as Axis propaganda has endeavored to make out.

In denying any desire to encircle the Axis Powers, Government speakers here have emphasized the willingness of Britain to submit to impartial arbitration whatever grievances there may be.

This attitude has in no way changed. But it does not prevent recognition of the fact that freedom everywhere is challenged and that it cannot be preserved without vigorous action in its defense.

Cookie Discovered That Flashes Light

NEW YORK (AP)—If a cookie flashes when you break it in the dark, don't think you are seeing things. The light is there.

How it happens is described July 14 in Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science's official publication, by Dr. E. Newton Harvey, Princeton University's expert on "cold light."

The flash comes from masses of small sugar crystals in the act of breaking. Its source, he said, is either "triboluminescence," which is glow of the sugar molecules, or else is a tiny model of the same electrical discharge which makes neon and similar electric lights.

A certain nationally advertised sugar wafer, he declared, if flavored with wintergreen flashes with a bright greenish light. Sassafras flavor flashes pink. Chocolate, licorice and cinnamon flavors give no light. A popular white candy flashes if it is flavored with wintergreen or clove, but is dark if its flavors are mint, cherry or lime.

Fluorescence of the oil in wintergreen appears to account for the greenish color. Even a plain lump of sugar may flash faintly when broken in the dark.

Putting Commerce on an All-Water Basis

Drawn by a Staff Artist

A Long-Debated Plan on Verge of Consummation

Map shows course of the German waterway which, when completed, will allow ocean-going vessels to pass through from the North Sea to the Black Sea without transfer of cargoes.

North-to-Black Sea Project Harks Back to Charlemagne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The passage of ocean-going steamers across the face of Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea becomes one step nearer realization with the announcement that the Main-Danube link of the trans-European waterway has been approved by the German Government.

Following Field Marshal Göring's recent decree ordering that the Rhine and Danube Rivers be made navigable throughout their courses—at least as far as they extended within the border of Greater Germany—plans were adopted to make the whole trans-European waterway navigable for steamers of 1,200 tons. But in cutting a canal from Nuremberg to the Danube near Kelheim it will be necessary to surmount the Jura Mountain Range—more than 1,200 feet high.

Passage over this range will involve construction of about 45 locks which will bring the estimated cost of the canal section from Bamberg on the Main to Kelheim to about 400,000,000 Reichsmarks, or about $160,000,000.

Steamships entering the Rhine near Rotterdam can travel nearly to Wurzburg on the Main. From Wurzburg to near Bamberg, where the old Ludwig Rhine-Danube Canal begins, 10 locks were built last summer.

The Ludwig Canal was built a century ago (1936-1848) by Ludwig, King of Bavaria, and ran from Bamberg to Kelheim. But it has long been too small for modern traffic needs, having accommodations only for ships of 120 tons. Its usefulness diminished with railway development in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The World War showed, however, the necessity of such a Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, and in 1922, reconstruction work was begun on it. Insufficient funds delayed work during the next 16 years.

With completion of the approved canal connecting the Main and Danube Rivers, ocean-going steamers will be able to cross Europe to the Black Sea, and thence to the Mediterranean through the Dardenelles.

This passage of ocean commerce along this route was the unrealized dream of European rulers since the time of Charlemagne. German National Socialists took up the plan and included it in their building and reconstruction program.

But mere passage of commerce across Europe does not constitute Germany's sole purpose in developing the water route. Linking of such important industrial centers as the Ruhr on the lower Rhine; the Nuremberg district; and the new industrial centers around Linz, where the Hermann Göring Iron works are, have been constructed, is one important aspect of the waterway.

Furthermore, it will allow Germany greater commercial access to the Southeastern European countries, and permit shipping of raw materials and import foodstuffs from those countries that are bound to Germany in trade agreements—thus assuring greater economic penetration by Germany.

Canada Eases Curb on Use Of Visiting Autos

OTTAWA, July 14 (CP)—Automobiles of American commercial travellers may now be used as freely in Canada as those of ordinary pleasure tourists, under new broadening of regulations effective last month, it was learned yesterday from the Department of National Revenue.

Previously persons entering Canada on business trips were permitted to drive only to a specific destination. Once there, they could not use their motor cars driving around that place or to any other city. An obvious inconvenience, this regulation was circumvented by the business visitor crossing and re-crossing the border.

For a considerable time the Department planned to revise these regulations to eliminate unnecessary inconvenience and "red tape," but it was felt the proposed changes should apply on the United States side of the border as well. Congress recently gave its assent in the current session.

Now, a permit holder may have unrestricted use of an automobile in Canada, whether for business or pleasure.

Some minor changes have also been introduced. Where previously the permit holder was required to be the owner of the car being admitted, or a member of the owner's immediate family, he is now required merely to be able to produce written authority from the owner.

Where permits were previously granted for periods ranging from 60 days ordinarily up to six months, as the rigid maximum, an extension beyond the six months period may now be obtained under special circumstances from the commissioner of customs here.

Manitoba Pushes Barter Plan With Germany Despite Ottawa

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 14, (CP)—A dispute between the Province of Manitoba and the Dominion Government in Ottawa over Manitoba's plans for barter trading with Germany has ended in the Province's determination to go through with its plan despite Ottawa's objections. According to Premier John Bracken, who made this announcement, the plans involve exchange of Manitoba products for $300,000 worth of German electrical equipment.

Plans to Observe Treaty

The Premier said that W. D. Euler, Dominion Trade and Commerce Minister, had objected to the proposals submitted to him some time ago providing for the exchange of certain Manitoba products for German industrial goods.

"However, the Manitoba Government is taking the position that it is not going to permit anything to stand in the way of an opportunity to secure markets for farm products.

"We are, therefore, proceeding with these trade proposals and in doing so will strictly observe all the terms and conditions of the German-Canadian trade treaty."

"It is our hope that in the future certain changes may be made in the present trade arrangements with Germany whereby we may have a little more latitude in regard to the sale of farm products to that country," the Premier added.

One of the first steps in the Manitoba transaction with Germany will be the placing of an order for electrical equipment by the Manitoba telephone system.

Mr. Euler remarked: "If the Manitoba Government observes the terms of the Canada-Germany trade agreement, I have nothing to say.

Doesn't Recognize Barter

"I would also expect that the German Government will observe the terms of that agreement," Mr. Euler added. "I am sure they will. But that agreement does not recognize barter arrangements."

The Minister explained that to the extent Canada buys from Germany, Germany must provide exchange for the purchase of Canadian products, and in a certain proportion so far as commodities are concerned.

A total of 63 per cent must be allocated in definite percentages, including wheat and other domestic Canadian products. Germany can do as it pleases with the remaining exchange so set aside.

"But we are not going to lay down what Germany must buy from any individual or province with that 37 per cent," the Minister said. "If Manitoba is lucky enough to be able to sell Provincial commodities, good and well, but that exchange must be allocated in a manner that will make it available to all Canadians."

Gaspé Cod for Italy

QUEBEC, July 14 (CP)—As a result of negotiations between the Quebec Government and the Italian Consulate in Montreal $35,000 worth of Gaspé dried cod will be shipped to Italy this year in exchange for wines, Onesime Gagnon, Quebec Fisheries Minister, announced yesterday.

It will be the first time for Quebec fish to go to Italy since the Italian market was closed to the Province's fishermen after sanctions were invoked against Italy during the Ethiopian campaign, Mr. Gagnon said.

"From time almost immemorial, Italy each year had bought considerable quantities of Gaspé fishermen's dried cod," said the Fisheries Minister. "Sanctions brought an end to the market which had absorbed Gaspé's entire output. The amount of this year's shipment will be $35,000 worth but it may be doubled next year."

Shanghai Curio Trade Stirs With Shift and Upset of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Despite the havoc wrought by war here, Shanghai's supremacy as a China curio center has not been shaken, and there is even a minor boom in the trade. A survey of shops shows that nearly everyone is at present well stocked with a good variety. The reason is not far to seek. Most of the recent arrivals have been bought at extremely low prices from a variety of sources directly opened by the war. Collectors who have lost heavily have had to fall back on their cherished curios in order to get money for a bare living; looters have operated in many cities, and the result of their illegal enterprises has been penetrating into Shanghai as the center where money could be had; "fences," or go-betweens, have been unusually active in providing the fruits of various illicit acquisitions which were furthered by the disturbed conditions.

Dealers report that fresh supplies of curios are pouring in from all parts of the country. But according to Bruno Kroker, editor of the China Journal, there has been a great change in the type of customers. No longer are shops crowded with easy-spending foreign tourists. Many local art lovers among local residents are in the buying field and helping shopkeepers to dispose of incoming objects.

Shops Moved

The great and busy market located in the Shanghai Native City near the City Temple no longer exists, as this is under Japanese occupation and activity of every sort is stagnant. Dealers whose shops were formerly located in the then-busy streets of the native quarters surrounding the foreign International Settlement and French Concession have now moved into the foreign areas, mostly the Settlement.

Mr. Kroker reports that the present curio center is located on Canton Road, in the heart of the International Settlement of Shanghai. There the native dealers are catering to the tastes and needs of foreign residents, collectors and tourists. Some of these native shops represent quite an investment in valuables, the largest being known to have stored more than $100,000 worth of ancient jade. Although a day's volume of business never reaches the U. S. $10,000 mark, as it did several years ago, business is still fair enough and hundreds of dollars change hands daily.

Deliberate Trading

War has not stopped the affairs of this little world in any noticeable aspect, and throngs of people make up a procession around the shops daily. Buyer and seller talk in leisurely style across a table. There is no sign of modern hurry, and the shops retain a great deal of the colorful appearance of ancient Chinese trade marts. Many deals are consummated only after repeated visits, each involving some microscopic readjustment of the bid and asking prices.

Ivories are dearer in price, it is reported, but ordinary curios, including good bronzes, can still be bought very reasonably. Shansi Province, from which many ancient curios came in the past, was closed for some time, but small consignments are coming again. Peiping's rug trade suffered a heavy blow when wool was commandeered by restrictions; and although this situation has changed, exchange and other rules prevent the rug trade from picking up. There is a good demand for Peiping jewelry, especially in unusual designs, so that old stocks are coming out and being remade.

The low prevailing rate of Chinese currency has caused many new buyers to come into the market both for investment reasons, in hope of profit in foreign exchange, and in order to get rid of money that may go lower.

Re-Survey of Yorkshire Birds Planned by Naturalists' Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—A survey of Yorkshire birds is to be undertaken by the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union for a new issue of the great work "The Birds of Yorkshire" written 32 years ago by Thomas Hudson Nelson, one of Britain's most famous naturalists.

The increase of the nesting range of gulls and wild duck in Yorkshire has been to naturalists the phenomenon of the century. The black-headed gull nests on many Pennine moors, as above Huddersfield, while the gullery at Pinhaw, on Elslack Moor, is one of the largest in West Riding, but better draining of the bogs for sheep-rearing has diminished some of the gulleries. Watchers have discovered an annual migration of lesser black-headed gulls in late March, crossing the Pennines via Wharfedale and the Aire Gap, and sometimes as many as 150 gulls have been seen together. These gulls winter off Spain and North Africa, nesting in summer on the Pennines, and they are as regular in their migrations as the cuckoos and swallows.

An authoritative book on a county's birds has to be the compilation of the work of many observers, so constantly has the ground to be covered to avoid missing the round of bird events that the most active field-naturalist cannot hope to make anything like a complete survey of the whole area alone. But it is the most useful of all nature guides, for bird-watching is one of the most popular of natural history recreations today, and the pleasure of this pastime is doubled if the painstaking work of finding the bird haunts is obviated. An up-to-date handbook on the Birds of Yorkshire has long been overdue, although serious naturalists can always keep pace with field work in the pages of "The Naturalist," the journal issued for more than 80 years by the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union.

Gannett Condemns Spending-Lending

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, Chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, July 15 condemned the "spending-lending formula" as "the product of inexperienced men who simply do not know how to make private enterprise work."

The Rochester publisher in a statement urged a widespread protest against the Administration's lending bill. He quoted from communications from United States Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia and Representative Samuel B. Pettengill (D) of Indiana in opposition to the measure and said: "The United States, during the past four years, has added 40 times as much to its public debt as the 21 nations with 600 millions of population that have brought about recovery through the encouragement of private enterprise.

"These nations have more prosperous agriculture, two to four times as much building per capita, higher employment, more profitable business. They do not undermine private enterprise by Government lending and spending or endanger national solvency by mounting debts.

"Just now, with the prospect of some business improvement if private enterprise is not further menaced, it is time to stop this out and out spending. It can be done if every section of this country will file protest with representatives in Congress."

Hughes Flies Stratoliner To California for Tests

GLENDALE, Calif. (AP)—Howard Hughes brought his big stratoliner here July 13 in a one-stop trip from Seattle, Wash., to begin a series of experimental flights. He said he did not plan another flight around the globe to better his present mark.

Mr. Hughes' 33-passenger plane is equipped with a new type of wing flaps and will carry equipment to maintain normal pressure in the cabin at high altitudes.

South Tirol

(Continued from Page 1)

uled for operation. They are all medium-sized factories.

Following are some of the industries which have been established at Bolzano:

1. Montecatini works for the production of aluminum. Cost of installation, 45,000,000 lire; additions planned at 70,000,000 lire. Annual capacity, 8,000 tons; eventually to be 15,000.
2. Iron and steel Falck works, producing specialized steels.
3. Lancia automobile plant, covering 10,000 square meters.
4. Vitali factory for production of synthetic alcohol, first of its kind to be built in Italy.

Mines Reopened

The Alto Adige possesses varied mineral deposits, but not rich and extensive enough to warrant economic development in normal circumstances. But the need of coddling this region combined with the Government's efforts to attain autarchy at all costs have led the authorities to encourage exploitation of deposits and the reopening of old mines which perhaps are not economically justified. Old copper mines, for instance, in the Val di Fiemme are being worked again. Zinc is also being mined at San Martino di Monteneve at a height of 2,300 meters. Iron, wolfram, and lead mines are also beind developed.

But the most revolutionary feat is the harnessing of the great Alpine torrents to electricity-producing plants. During the past 14 years eight hydroelectric plants have been built in the Alto Adige, of which the most important is that at Cardano-Cislago above Bolzano, employing some 5,000 workmen. The water courses in the Alto Adige have been harnessed to generators which are capable of furnishing 800,000,000 kilowatts per annum.

The Isarco has been taken from its bed about eight miles south of Bressanone and carried in a tunnel to within two miles of Bolzano, where it is dropped sheer 700 feet.

Weinfeld Named N.Y. Housing Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Edward Weinfeld, New York City East Side lawyer, was named July 14 by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman as Superintendent of Housing for the State. The post does away with the old five-man Housing Board which was headed by Louis H. Pink.

Mr. Weinfeld will have supervision over all in the State's $150,000,000 housing program with final say over all applications for loans and subsidies to finance low-rent housing and slum clearance projects. The post carries an annual stipend of $12,000.

Mr. Weinfeld is a graduate of New York University and was a Democratic delegate to the Constitutional Convention last year. He served on the Convention's Housing Committee which drew up the State Housing Amendment and fought vainly for a more liberal program.

Glove Concern Officials Deny Violating the Law

MALONE, N. Y. (AP)—Four officials of Fownes Brothers, Inc., glove manufacturers, pleaded innocent July 12 to a 19-count indictment charging violations of the Federal Wage-Hour Law in the company's Amsterdam, N. Y., plant. Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant adjourned the proceedings until Sept. 11 at Syracuse.

The indictment was returned June 17 at Syracuse simultaneously with that charging two of the officers with giving false testimony during investigation of the case the latter described by Federal Government attorneys the first such indictment under the law.

The indictment against the quartet and the corporation charge failure to pay the minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, failure to pay time and one-half for overtime, interstate shipment of goods produced by underpaid labor, and failure to keep certain required records as well as falsifying others. The company also operates a Gloversville, N. Y., mill.

Delaware Shipyards Humming With Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Delaware River shipyards from Philadelphia to Wilmington are teeming with activity unequaled since World War days. Thirty-two vessels are on the ways or on the drawing boards.

Contracts totaling nearly $250,000,000 assure a weekly payroll of $640,000 for about 19,000 workers for the next four years, and the peak of employment is not yet in sight.

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WEYMOUTH Thurs., June 29
Plummers

Washington Sideglances

Reorganization plan runs into some hot and cold receptions—Cordial, but no pictures—The wrong state or the wrong candidate?—A hideout for the President's aides.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Hot and cold of it: Loudest complaints against the President's reorganization orders are coming from employees, such as those of the United States Employment Service who have been told to move from offices with air-cooling to those without.

Incidentally, the bill Representative Edward Izac of California has introduced for installation of air-conditioning in the President's office is unnecessary. The office is equipped with cooling-apparatus but President Roosevelt keeps it turned off most of the time.

There's a limit: Democratic National Chairman "Jim" Farley received Paul McNutt cordially enough when the latter called on him on his return from the Philippines, though he has never really forgiven him for his delay in turning over Indiana's Democratic delegates to Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Chicago convention in 1932.

But photographers' hopes of getting pictures of the meeting were dashed. They were specifically excluded—it was said, by orders of "Charlie" Michelson, Democratic publicity chief.

Waste Motion: Ease with which one crosses state boundaries in the United States has many advantages. But Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma, during a political campaign when Senator Joseph Robinson of Arkansas was still living, found that the imaginary boundary has its disadvantages. Senator Lee told the story in the Senate:

"One of my friends asked one of the men who was attending the meeting, 'Are you going to vote for Josh Lee?' He replied, 'Well, I like Josh all right but I guess I will have to vote for Uncle Joe again.'

"Either I was over the line campaigning or his citizen was over the line listening," Senator Lee told his amused colleagues.

Hideouts: President Roosevelt three new "anonymous" assistants are being established in the State Department. Tucked away in its dim and musty corridors, they will have every opportunity of preserving their anonymity. It's interesting to recall that the phrase "passion for anonymity" came from Tom Jones, once Secretary of the British Cabinet, who was tucked away in an obscure upper room very much like some of the hideouts in the State Department.

Mr. Smith Arrives: The usually popular sightseer pastime of testing out the whispering gallery in Statuary Hall was forgotten the other day when Hollywood cameramen dragged in their kleig lights and focussed them on the marble statue of Samuel Adams.

Those who waited long enough saw "Jimmie" Stewart enter and "emote" before the Massachusetts statesman. When they get back home, they will watch for the picture in which the scene is to occur—"Mr. Smith goes to Washington," the story of a young senator.

Unswerving: Secretary Hull's press conferences normally are in the best tradition of secret diplomacy. The Secretary will look down into the carpet reflectively as questions are asked, and his answers will absorb the queries like black velvet extinguishing white light. But on Thursday, a reporter sought to probe that rumor of a difference between Mr. Roosevelt and his first Secretary which the President himself later denied. And the light of battle came into the Hull eyes.

He looked directly at his questioner and his smile had a set quality in it. "I know of no basis for anything of that sort," said he. And when the reporter pressed him: "I never look for disagreeable things." Another question and the lightning would have struck. But the subject wasn't mentioned again.

Two Ballet Figures in Hollywood

Warner Bros. Photograph by Madison Lacy

Eddie Albert **George Balanchine** **Vera Zorina**

Mr. Balanchine, who devised some of the dances, and Miss Zorina, who takes part in them, prepare for the studio version of "On Your Toes."

Zorina Dances From Ballet to Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — To Brigitta Hartwig, Hollywood did not come as a step on the road to fame, because fame had found her some time before Hollywood knew about her—or at least knew her as a possible future star in pictures.

Brigitta—you probably know her as Vera Zorina, and doubtless saw her for the first time a year or two ago in the "Goldwyn Follies"—had finished a career longer than that of most movie stars when she first came to Hollywood. She made her first public appearance as a dancer when she was a child of eight, in Oslo, Norway. (A young star named Sonja Henie started in the same town, at the same age—and as a dancer!) Then Miss Zorina studied dancing in Paris under Nicolas Legat, who had coached Pavlova and Nijinsky. Years of dancing over the continent followed; years in which, despite the severe training, the hard work, the uncertain hours, she managed to get in a good deal of schooling and to learn to speak French, German, English and a little Russian.

At 17, while dancing with Dolin in a London show called "Ballerina," the Norwegian girl was singled out by Leonide Massine for a place in the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Impresario of the Monte Carlo Ballet was Colonel de Basil, and it was he who told her that a change in her name was imperative.

"It would be incongruous to have a Russian dancer with a Norwegian name," he told her. "Here, take this list of names and select from it the name you wish to use in future. You're going to be better known some day than you are today."

She took the list with reluctance, she says, and chose Zorina because it was the only name on the list which didn't end in "ova" or "inska." But even today, if you know her, she would much rather have you call her Brigitta than Vera Zorina.

She stayed with the Monte Carlo Ballet for two seasons, those of 1935-6, emerging as a soloist in "Cotillon" or "Aurora's Wedding." In those two seasons the Ballet made its second and third American tours, and she began to receive film offers.

She refused them. It wasn't until the Ballet had returned to London, and she had been cast in the successful musical comedy, "On Your Toes," that she felt capable of assuming a film role. Her English wasn't very good, for one thing; and there had been no time to squeeze dramatic training into those years of dancing. She then accepted the Goldwyn role, which introduced her to American audiences as a movie actress, and to her present husband, George Balanchine, who had been directing the American Ballet, and had likewise gone to Goldwyn's for the "Follies."

Last season again saw her back in musical comedy, but this time in New York, in "I Married an Angel." This ran successfully until she was signed recently by Warner Brothers to appear in their picture, her former London production, "On Your Toes." With her in the picture will be her husband, Balanchine, Eddie Albert, James Gleason, Queenie Smith, Leonid Kinsky, Alan Hale, and others.

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Hurrell Photographer

A thorough check among magazine and newspaper editors, players, and cameramen by a prominent studio, got at least one still cameraman his job. He is George Hurrell, and when you see his name in capital letters below any photograph of a Hollywood personality you will know that you are seeing what Hollywood considers the work of a superlative still cameraman. Mr. Hurrell has focused his camera on most of the film city's attractive stars in the ten years he has been photographer par excellence of the glamor boys and girls; but he isn't particularly desirous of remaining a good photographer.

For some years before he came to Hollywood he was a painter at Laguna Beach, and he hopes some day to return to this earlier art. Success with the camera came almost with his first efforts, and there seemed no sense in turning a gold mine away from the door.

There have been odd moments on the road when success didn't appear so certain. From 1929 to 1932 he was chief portrait artist at the M. G. M. studios. Today he holds the same post at Warner Brothers. Once, when shooting a pose of Norma Shearer, when that star was at her height, and he was just beginning, his camera slipped and he fell with it at her feet, almost in her lap, in fact, with his face buried in the remains of his ground glass. When he got up, he saw Irving Thalberg grinning at him from the doorway.

Again, at Warner Brothers, he was nearly stymied for a time. Paul Muni let it be known that he didn't propose to be "glamorized" by any photographer. But then Muni met Hurrell and the two sat down in the latter's gallery at the studio one day and talked things over; and the best Muni art in that actor's history was the result. It is said reliably that more pictures of Bette Davis have been released in the year he has been there than in all the other years she has played upon the screen.

But he wouldn't, he says, touch a motion picture camera if his life depended upon it. It isn't art, he says. Not from the painter's standpoint, anyway.

Cool Breezes Constantly Blow Over Attractive Newfoundland

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For those summer vacationists who seek the unusual, Newfoundland offers a varied program of activities including camping, resort life, visits to quaint fishing villages and hamlets, swimming at attractive beaches along its rugged coast, and cool weather. This feature of comfortable weather is inducement enough for one to spend a vacation in this northern wonderland.

Frequent sailings on four steamship lines from New York, Boston, and Montreal, and convenient railway connections from every city in the United States and Canada, bring this inspiring country within the scope of every vacation itinerary. Within Newfoundland's area of 43,000 square miles, larger than all of the combined New England States, are more than 200 winding rivers.

In exploring St. John's, the island's capital, vacationists invariably visit Cabot Tower, named after the island's discoverer, from where a panoramic view of the city and the bay may be had. Other interesting visiting points are St. Bonaventure's, Prince of Whales, Harbour Grace, departure point for trans-Atlantic fliers, and Placentia, southwest of St. John's, with its remains of old French forts and rusty cannon.

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Word comes from Melbourne, Australia, that it is now preparing for its great Spring carnival, which, due to the reversal of the seasons "down under," will take place from Oct. 21 to Nov. 18. The Treasury Gardens will be converted into a 14-acre fairyland of color, containing native birds and animals, and a floral carpet of more than 1,000,000 flowers will be a feature of the event.

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When in Europe this summer visit the Americas! In the province of Limberg is a little town called America. In Germany, about three hours from Berlin, is New America, and in its neighborhood will be found little villages known as Pennsylvania, Jamaica, Saratoga, Maryland, Hampshire, and Florida.

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The only international exposition in the Near East this year, according to the American Express Travel Service, will be the Turkish International Fair to be held at Izmir (formerly Smyrna) Aug. 20 to Sept. 20. Situated on grounds overlooking the Mediterranean, the Fair will include exhibits on fine arts, industry, social welfare, and travel. Three countries will erect permanent buildings, and many others, including several American firms, will lease halls for their displays.

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A new bridge on the most northerly road in the world—Norway's Midnight Sun Highway—will be open for traffic this month. The bridge will cross the Malselv River at Fredriksberg on the route from Narvik to Tromso. Already the highway, which will extend to North Cape when completed, is finished as far north as Bodo, 100 miles within the Arctic Circle.

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Passengers on the recent first trans-Atlantic flight of the Pan American Airways received a souvenir from the Eaton Stationery Company of Pittsfield, Mass. A portfolio containing a supply of writing paper combined with the PAA insignia was given each passenger making the epochal "first flight."

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The recent visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and the United States has tended to stimulate ocean travel, according to officials of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. They report that Atlantic bookings have recovered to a nearer normal level, while cruise bookings are good as is evidenced by the full cruise capacity list the Duchess of Richmond is carrying on her two-month cruise to the Pacific Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, and Mexico. This 20,000-ton liner will be the largest merchant ship ever to visit Alaska.

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Munro Leaf, author of "Ferdinand the Bull" (who "loves to smell the flowers") has built a permanent residence in Bermuda. Bearing the appropriate name, "The Cork House," the property will feature a live cork tree, imported from Spain.

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In spite of the many tourists visiting both the New York World's Fair and the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco, the Yellowstone National Park expects the best travel year in its history. If the present pace holds up through the heavy travel season during the rest of this month and August, officials believe the total for 1939 will easily exceed the 500,000 mark, approached in 1937 but never reached. The greatest gain in tourist traffic has come from the northeast—63 per cent.

L. F. M.

Roosevelt Firm Against WPA Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—"You cannot strike against the Government."

With these emphatic words President Roosevelt today backed up the conclusion of Attorney General Frank Murphy that the present wave of WPA "strikes," called by union leaders in protest of abandonment of union wage scales for relief work, is illegal.

The President's declaration, made at a press conference, followed his earlier endorsement of the new 130-hour work month ordered by Congress.

Reminded that workers on Government barge lines at St. Louis, Mo., had gone on strike in the past, the President pointed out that inasmuch as such workers are employed by subsidiary corporations of the Government, he did not know exactly how far they could go. The same, he said, applied to workers of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Conference Indicated

In spite of these declarations of illegality, indications are that the Administration will attempt to iron out present WPA wage difficulties around the conference table rather than by court order.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today took to the President a report adopted by Union heads demanding that the Administration not surrender its earlier labor policy of higher wages and lower hours to those who believe that lower wages are the key to economic recovery.

At the same time, executives of the United States Conference of Mayors, headed by Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, convened here to discuss the effect of the wage rate and other changes in relief policy on municipal administration. Mayor La Guardia was one of those who asked Congress to abandon the old relief policy of working men as little as 50 hours a month, in order to pay a prevailing wage and still not go above the $94 maximum "security age" provided by law. He told the House WPA Committee that there was "tremendous waste" in the old WPA wage-hour policy that necessitated frequent shifts in crews and supervision.

Mayor's Suggestions

"We are going to make some suggestions to Colonel Harrington to ease the situation," Mayor La Guardia said after the Mayor's meeting.

At WPA headquarters, Col. Francis C. Harrington, turned his attention briefly from the wages controversy to issue an order putting into effect immediately the layoff for 30 days of all WPA employees who have been on the rolls 18 months or more. This requirement, intended to discourage the "professional" WPA worker, was inserted in the law by Congress against the will of Colonel Harrington.

After conferring in Chicago this week with state WPA administrators, the WPA chief, decided to begin layoffs immediately instead of waiting until Sept. 1, as the law allows. Staggering the layoffs, it was decided, would make it easier to keep projects going.

Colonel Harrington ordered 300,000 workers cut off between now and Aug. 1. Another 350,000, who have been on the rolls 18 months or more will be dropped by Sept. 1. The reductions ordered by the WPA chief will bring the WPA rolls down from 2,400,000 to 2,100,000 by Aug. 1.

These layoffs, together with the elimination of geographical differentials in wage rates, also ordered by Congress for Sept. 1, will cause even more of a "howl" than the wage rate changes, Colonel Harrington has predicted.

The Department of Justice has begun to investigate charges that intimidation and threats are being used in some places to keep WPA workers away from the jobs. The "sincere type of protest," said Attorney General Murphy at a press conference, is one thing, but racketeering activities are another. The new law specifically provides fines of not more than $1,000, imprisonment of not more than two years, or both, for persons using threats, intimidation, or force to deprive anyone of benefits to which he is entitled under the relief appropriation.

Picket Line Crossed

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14 (AP)—Police with riot guns forced a lane through a picket line of 300 persons today to enable 150 women to return to their jobs on a WPA sewing project closed after a skirmish July 10.

Frank Bleed, Police Inspector, said Patrolman John Green was scratched and bruised about the head and neck by a picket, whom the Patrolman then knocked out with a blow from his fist in the course of the incident.

Violent WPA Protests?

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14 (AP)—Fresh reports of violence in upstate New York's strike of WPA workers in protest against a 130-hour work month came today from Rochester, while existence of a "back-to-work" movement there and in Buffalo was disputed.

A. F. of L. Plans to 'Punish' Congressmen for WPA Act

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—A threat of political retaliation by "labor" against any Congressman "who is not definitely polled in favor of restoration of the prevailing rate of pay" for WPA workers was voiced today by Bernard Tassler, press representative of the American Federation of Labor in New York City.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Tassler said, "Labor will reward its friends and punish its enemies and no legislator will be classed as a friend who is unable to show that he voted with labor. . . . The Senate was with labor . . . and we know the Senate will be with labor again on the restoration of the prevailing rate. The House of Representatives also will be with us on this trip, we are convinced."

"We are, of course, going to apply the heat today," said Thomas A. Murray, President of the Building and Construction Trades Council.

Replying to a statement by United States Attorney General Frank Murphy at Washington that "there ought not be to a strike against the United States," Mr. Murray said:

"There is no person or agency in the land that has the power to compel a worker to labor at a job against his will; an American citizen, for whatever reason, may refuse to work for his employer at any time."

Although Mr. Murray asserted, "We had the whip hand from the start and of course, we shall retain it," WPA officials insisted there was no shut-down on any project.

Maj. Edmund H. Kenney, Deputy Administrator for the City, said 3,233 additional pink dismissal slips had been issued July 13 to those who failed to report for five consecutive days. Dismissals here totaled 8,397.

Pennsylvania Strike Call

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 14 (AP)—Pennsylvania labor organized by the American Federation of Labor threw its strength into the Union's fight against the 130-hour month for WPA workers today by calling a State-wide strike which James L. McDevitt, the President, said would affect between 25,000 and 30,000 skilled laborers.

Mr. McDevitt, President of the A. F. of L. Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, said the strike, called for 4:30 p. m., E. S. T., of all A. F. of L. members on WPA projects, was a "fight to the finish" against the Federal hour regulation. He said he had "every reason to know" that William Green, A. F. of L. chieftain, "is fully in accord with the action we have taken."

Auto Strike Parley Resumes

DETROIT, July 14 (AP)—Conferences were resumed today in an attempt to settle the strike of 6,700 tool and die workers, maintenance men and engineers which has closed portions of 11 General Motors plants in Detroit, Cleveland, Pontiac and Saginaw.

Homer Martin, President of the rival United Auto Workers-American Federation of Labor, in a statement yesterday called upon members of his union to "live up to their contractural relationship with their general contractors doing work for General Motors, and with the corporation itself." R. J. Thomas, President of the United Auto Workers-Congress of Industrial Organization, said "only a handful" of A. F. of L. maintenance men had joined the strike.

State police were withdrawn from the Fisher Body Plant at Pontiac, scene of violence early this week, after Capt. Laurence A. Lyon notified Gov. Luren D. Dickinson that the "emergency" had passed, but U. A. W.-C. I. O. headquarters here declared a mass picket line would be maintained at the plant "for the duration of the strike."

U. S. Agents Probe Battling in Harlan

HARLAN, Ky. (AP)—This coalfield citadel of labor strife awaited tensely July 14 the arrival of two Federal agents detailed to investigate bloody battling between National Guardsmen and miners in which one was killed and seven injured July 12.

The State Law Department was asked by County Attorney Bert Howard to step into the case too with assistance in the prosecution of 223 union miners arrested following the "pitched battle" that resulted fatally for one of their number.

Forty-two of the men were released, pending examining trials July 17, on $1,000 bonds signed by relatives and friends, and local C. I. O. officers appealed to their national headquarters in Washington for aid in bailing the others.

Senate Imperils Federal Age Payments in 31 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 14—Thirty-one states will have to increase their old-age assistance contributions if Congress keeps a Senate provision in the social security amendments requiring each State to pay at least $10 a month toward each individual grant.

The surprise amendment was attached to the bill by a 37-to-30 vote just before the Senate gave its approval to the first major changes to be made in the social security system since its establishment in 1935.

Under the proposal, offered by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, a monthly minimum dole of $25 a month to the needy aged would be established, but there would be no Federal assistance at all to States that refused to furnish at least $10 toward that amount.

At the present time the average monthly old-age assistance check ranges from $6.05 in Arkansas to $32.47 in California. The States furnish half and the Federal Government half.

Under the Senate Amendment, Arkansas would be required to more than double its present appropriation for needy aged, in order to get any Federal funds.

According to the Social Security Board, the only States now contributing $10 or over per person per month are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Because of the hardships it will cause in many States, the Johnson Plan faces possible elimination in the inter-House conference to which the amendments are now assigned. Another Senate provision not yet approved by the House is the Connally Amendment requiring the Federal Government to put up $2 for every $1 supplied by the States toward the first $15 of old-age pension grants. This provision, devised especially to help low-income Southern States, is practically nullified by the Johnson Amendment.

The 2-to-1 principle is maintained in the Johnson Plan, but many Southern States would probably be cut off entirely because of inability to raise the $10 per person.

Senator Johnson explained that Senators from Southern States had "been arguing that they would rather have no pension at all than a dime-a-day pension" and he "proposed to take them at their word. My purpose," he declared, "is to get rid of these disgracefully low pensions."

Most significant features of the social security amendments, now adopted by both Houses, are liberalization of benefits, easing of the taxation burden, and abolition of the much-criticized reserve fund method of financing old-age pensions.

Under pressure from Townsend Plan and other liberal pension advocates, the date for beginning payment of federal pensions has been advanced two years to Jan. 1, 1940 and provision is made for the first time for benefits to wives, widows and orphans.

A total of 1,300,000 new persons are covered into the old-age pension and unemployment insurance systems.

Maximum old-age assistance—already being paid to the needy aged—is increased from $30 to $40 a month. Federal aid to dependent children is increased from one-third to one-half and the age limit raised from 16 to 18 for school children.

Antitrust Law Is Invoked in West To Allow Ships to Load Scrap Iron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Provisions of the Clayton Act relating to restraint of trade have been invoked by United States Judge E. E. Cushman in this Federal District in the issuance of an injunction against the picketing of two ships here which were loading scrap iron for Japan. They were the British freighter Bonnington Court and the Danish ship Nordbo.

The Bonnington Court had previously been prevented from loading cargo in Tacoma where longshoremen refused to go through picket lines which were protesting the loading of scrap iron. The freighter was again picketed upon its arrival in Seattle until a temporary restrainer was issued against the picketers by the Federal Court. This was followed by a temporary injunction, after which the picket line was withdrawn and longshoremen proceeded to load.

The stand taken by Judge Cushman is that it is the function of the Federal Court to protect property within its jurisdiction and not to decide questions which properly belong to the Executive and Legislative Departments of Government.

Leaders of the picketing demonstration, made up largely of the Seattle Committee Against Fascist Aggression, expressed themselves as believing that the decision of the Court was based on a "fallacious legal theory" and that both the Sherman and the Clayton Acts refer only to monopolistic practices.

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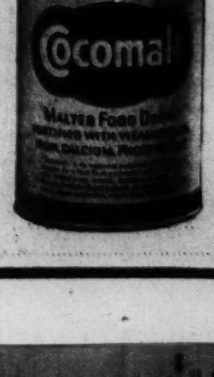

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Women Who Lead in the Neutrality Discussion

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Two Peace Groups With Honest Differences of Opinion

Back of Woman's Part in the Neutrality Lobbying Are These Six Leaders of Thousands of Women

Women at Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

The neutrality bill has been a Capitol Hill magnet for women active in the peace movement.

An honest difference of opinion as to how peace may be achieved has divided these women into two distinct camps at the present time.

Followers of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt have been lined up with the Roosevelt Administration for peace by way of collective action by democratic nations against dictatorships. On the other hand, disciples of Jane Addams, who never approved use of force in any form—even to punish an aggressor—have been advocating mandatory neutrality that would mean "hands off" Europe's quarrels.

For Collective Action

In the neutrality discussion there have been some individual women peace workers who did not get along with their organizations, but by and large, members of Mrs. Catt's National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, pointing to "tragic results" of American neutrality in Spain and the Far East, have favored revising the original neutrality law with its mandatory prohibition against sale of arms to any warring nation. They believe that collective action by democracies will discourage aggression by dictators.

On the other side of the fence is the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, nurtured by Jane Addams of Hull House. To it economic sanctions are war-breeders. It opposes supporting any belligerents, and hence wants the arms embargo kept. The League urges fullest international co-operation in peaceful pursuits, but will have no traffic whatsoever with warmakers, or anyone who fights. Many of its members are Quakers, whose religion forbids them o participate in any form of war.

Eleven Organizations

The Cause and Cure of War Conference is made up of 11 national women's organizations, including the American Association of University Women, General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the National W. C. T. U. It meets in Washington each January to draw up a plan of action that may or may not be approved by member groups.

The Women's International League has branches in a score of countries and international headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

The neutrality campaign has brought home the fact that feminine leadership in the peace movement is passing to new hands. Mrs. Catt is not able to be on the scene any more, though she continues to send her inimitable messages of hope and courage to her followers. Miss Addams passed on four years ago, but has left behind many women whom she personally inpired to work for peace.

Among the New Leaders

Outstanding feminine figures in his summer's neutrality debate have been:

Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, a vice-president of the Women's International League. Though Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt ran the risk of criticism to campaign for her close personal friend while her husband was in the White House, Mrs. O'Day's convictions on peace are so strong that she voted against the President in favor of continuation of the mandatory arms embargo.

Mrs. O'Day is one of those women who are proud to be called "pacificist." Her connection with the peace movement goes back to 1916. In the World War she took no part, even refusing to do Red Cross work on the theory that it is "silly to mend men up just to send them back to the guns again." Instead she held peace meetings in her palatial home in Rye, N. Y., an activity that brought her under the eagle eye of the Intelligence Service. "My friends dropped away," she recalls, "because they were afraid to come to my house." When the war was over she took six wounded men into her home and aided them in getting back to peacetime life.

Today Mrs. O'Day is the one outstanding peace worker among the women in Congress.

Mrs. Rogers and Miss Detzer

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts: As the only woman on the House committee that drew up the neutrality bill, Mrs. Rogers took a prominent part in House debate, expounding the Republican position of distrust of President Roosevelt's motives in asking for more discretion in applying the neutrality law to the European situation. Long a friend of disabled soldiers and a frequent visitor to veterans' hospitals, Mrs. Rogers does not have the pacifist leanings of Mrs. O'Day, but derives her yearnings for peace through contact with men who fought in the last war, which was to have made the world "safe for democracy."

Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: A former worker at Hull House, Miss Detzer has been watching foreign affairs legislation for the League for nearly 15 years. Energetic and informed, Miss Detzer is generally credited with interesting Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota in the Senatorial investigations of the munitions industry that led to the first neutrality law with its arms embargo. Recently she has been active at the Capitol for the war referendum amendment and the retention of mandatory neutrality.

Miss Detzer is confident that women have a peculiar contribution to make toward peace that men do not seem to have. "The intelligent—the purely logical—approach to problems engulfing us does not seem enough," she says. "I find myself following Miss Addams in a desire to dig deeper, to discover those inner forces which are as true and elemental for us who are women, as the pioneering aggressive drive in men. That aggressive drive we would not stop, but only channel it against the ever new frontiers of our universe."

And Others

"Right-hand-man" for Miss Detzer on Capitol Hill now is Miss Dorothea Villard, daughter of Oswald Garrison Villard, former editor of "The Nation." The neutrality law revision is the first big lobby campaign Miss Villard has been through. At hearings on the bill, the League also had the services of Mrs. Helen Taft Manning, dean of Bryn Mawr College and daughter of former President William Howard Taft.

Jeannette Rankin, representative of the National Council for the Prevention of War: The first woman ever to serve in the House of Representatives, Miss Rankin knows her way about on Capitol Hill. Like Miss Detzer, she has been lobbying for retention of the embargo. She made a special trip from her Montana home for the wind-up of the neutrality fight.

During her one term in Congress as Representative from Montana back in 1917-1919, Miss Rankin had the distinction of being one of the handful of Congressmen who voted against entrance of the United States into the World War.

Head of Largest Group

Josephine Schain, national chairman of the Cause and Cure of War Conference: Successor to Mrs. Catt as head of the largest women's peace group in the country, Miss Schain has been spending two days in Washington each week, throwing the strength of her organization in with that of other advocates of collective security in the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts. Miss Schain, who has been an associate of Mrs. Catt since suffrage days, is a former national director of the Girl Scouts and a former director of the international relations department of the National League of Women Voters.

Considerable strength for the cause of collective security as against mandatory neutrality comes from the large bloc of important women's organizations with experienced legislative chairmen, who threw their support to President Roosevelt on this question during the Cause and Cure of War Conference last January.

Women at Washington runs once a month.

Ehrlich-Lazink; Forbath and Rejane

1—There's many a time you may be glad of a full-length, long-sleeved beach robe. This tailored model is of terry cloth, available in two shades of lime, canyon blue, or damson. Best and Co. 2—This three-piece bathing suit, designed by Clare Potter, consists of a violet jersey top and white sharkskin skirt and jacket. Bonwit Teller. 3—Chenille beach coats are popular. Note the commodious bag that adds brilliant contrast to the ensemble. 4—One of the smartest beach wraps this season is this smock of white sharkskin with navy polka dot trim. It is worn over a matching suit. Last two, Best and Co.

On Shore, Off Shore—Gaily Clad

Outstanding Is the Vogue for Skirts, Brief but Flared

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Beaches this summer present a picture in contrast to that of last year. Due to the prevalence of dressmaker suits. Form-fitting maillots of elasticized satin and other fabrics have not, it is true, disappeared from sand and surf, but they are in the minority and are often dressed-up with complete, flared skirts instead of the traditional half-skirt of skimpy proportions. A variant of the maillot is the suit with a form-fitting top of elasticized goods and a skirt of some soft, drapable material, often jersey.

The favorite material for dressmaker costumes are sharkskin and cotton goods—gingham, seersucker, piqué. Beach fans like the princess silhouette. It buttons or zippers straight up the front and is often stitched in contrasting colors or trimmed conservatively with pleated ruffles and bindings. The favorite colors for sharkskin are white and pale blue; the texture and pearly lustre of the surface are particularly becoming in these tones to suntanned skins.

Swim in Cotton

Two-piece models are perhaps greater favorites in cotton suits, although in exotic prints particularly, many princess dresses are seen. Two-piece styles have very brief but widely flared skirts and an underneath portion whose top may be molded, semi-fitted, or of the brassiere, or suspender pattern. Brassieres are frequently attached to the skirt at the front, but left free of it in the back.

Cotton suits are developed in stronger colors than those of sharkskin, but still there is a trend toward gentle tones. Plaid, checked, figured, and plain surfaces are seen alone and in combinations. Royal-blue, aqua, bright navy, wine cyclamen, chartreuse, lavender, purple, and yellow divide the honors among themselves according to the various sections of the country. Around New York chartreuse remains a favorite and an occasional black suit stands out strikingly against its more gaudy competitors and the seascape.

But That's Not All

The suit, however, is by no means the whole story. It is built up into an ensemble of which the most important feature is a wrap. The boxy jacket, terminating just a line above the skirt, is the newest idea and is very smart in chenille. Terry cloth is also popular, and in both cases the favorite color is white, linings and trimmings of the bathing-dress material being used to tie these units into one scheme.

The smock is also an approved silhouette and one of the very smartest wraps is the smock illustrated, made of white sharkskin and given a yoke, sleeves, and tied belt of polka-dotted cotton which trims also the white sharkskin suit. Capes are developed in similar ways, but are less convenient when the wearer wishes to go onto the boardwalk or into the Club to refresh herself with a snack or to engage in some activity.

A long, terry cloth robe is a valuable possession both on cold beaches and on those where the sun is merciless. We have illustrated a smartly tailored model of terry cloth in two tones, whose long sleeves and skirt and high neckline will often prove of value. Excellent, too, to wear in the car going and coming.

A pleasing variation on all these themes can be achieved by a full skirt of about street length which buttons or zippers up the front or side, and a matching bolero. Some of them are very gay, fashioned of exotic prints with sea motifs or Mexican themes, or appliquéd with such figures.

Vivid moccasins and sandals, made of canvas, or straw, or of meshes, are effective, particularly with white or pale suits. Much of the footwear has clog soles and the more "peasant" it looks the smarter it is. Snoods of dyed fishnet keep the hair smooth and are becoming to the skin, and huge sombreros are enlivened by clustered bows in many colors.

Bags are large and tailored, often of sailcloth or striped canvas. Belts embroidered in yarns of many hues add their voices to the symphony of beach colors. A delightfully silly fashion fastens corsages of bright rubber flowers to the fronts of all types of suits and sends them out with the swimmer into the ocean. Jewelry is very little seen.

Fish Cookery By Those Who Know

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you like fish and your family doesn't, or if you don't like fish but wish you did because you realize what a boon it would be to your budget, "Madame Prunier's Fish Cookery Book" (Julian Messner, Inc., New York, $2.50) may help you. Its wealth of information on the buying and cooking of fish is designed to help Americans out of what is regarded as their rut of boiling, frying, or grilling fish. Its recipes are those of the Prunier restaurants in Paris and London, which specialize in fish concoctions. While somewhat elaborate, as is the way with French recipes, yet most of them are quite practical for the average homemaker. They have been translated and edited by Ambrose Heath and adapted for America by Crosby Gaige.

Did you know that fish should never be boiled except to make a soup of some kind—but that poaching is a very different matter? And far more palatable. Have you tried glazing or braising your fish, or cooking it a la meuniere? The first chapter of Madame Prunier's book explains these and other elementary rules for cooking fish.

Substitutes Suggested

Recipes follow for all kinds of fish, both salt-water and fresh. Most of the fish called for are known in America, but for the few exceptions Mr. Gaige suggests substitutions. Where a brill is called for, a turbot may be used, he says, while a butterfish or a flounder may be substituted for a gudgeon, a dace for a tench, a mullet for a gurnard, frost fish for whiting. Plenty of imagination has gone into the Prunier family's treatment of fish, and the housewife who takes advantage of it can give her family many a delicious surprise—with old, familiar fish in new guise, or with new varieties she has hitherto passed up at the market for want of knowing what to do with them.

Ten pages devoted to the preparation of cod should give residents of Massachusetts greater respect for that finny symbol they used to carry around on their license plates. What happens to the valuable and prevalent cod in the average American kitchen, Mr. Gaige asks. Cod fish balls! Good, yes, but it is far cry, he maintains, from those standbys of New England to the Croquettes de Morue of Madame Prunier. Here is her recipe:

Croquettes de Morue

Flake or cut in dice some freshly cooked salt cod, from which all skin and bones have been removed. Mix it with a very much reduced Béchamel Sauce to which grated cheese has been added. The proportion should be for a pound of flaked cod, sixteen tablespoonfuls of the sauce and two ounces of cheese. Spread the mixture on a plate, and let it get cold. Divide it then into portions weighing about two ounces each, roll them into balls, and egg-and-breadcrumb them. Fry them in oil, and serve them on a napkin with fried parsley.

Secret Lies in the Sauce

For the humble mackerel there are 17 recipes; 49 for the lobster. And 30 pages devoted to sole, most of which, says Mr. Gaige, can advantageously be used for American flounder. The secret of French cookery lies in its sauces, spices, and other seasonings and these are presented in detail. Savoury butters and sauces—there is a whole chapter of them—are an integral part of many of these fish concoctions.

As is customary in French cooking, wine is used in a good many of the recipes in this book. Red or white grape juice may be substituted for red or white wine. There are, however, a large number of intriguing recipes which do not call for these ingredients.

A. M.

Best of All—Working Together

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Making home for three small girls—two, four, and ten—is full time work, but after we moved from the town apartment to a country cottage we found our living greatly enriched. Our acre of ground is planted to fruit trees, berry vines, and a vegetable garden. There is a henhouse and some smaller coops for little chicks. Starting with five hens, we have added a few chicks from time to time through the spring months, and have enjoyed plump fryers and plenty of eggs.

The blackberries and apricots are ripening now and the empty fruit jars are being filled to stock our cupboards for the winter.

The yam plants have been set out and we have several plantings of corn, beans, onions, and carrots. The markets are filled with all kinds of vegetables at low prices, but there is so much fun in raising some things while we hoe and dig to keep the weeds down. It is so helpful to have onions and parsley and carrots at hand, and the crisp radishes and tender beets.

Best of all, we are learning to work together. After breakfast we go out to the garden—stopping to get our fill of mulberries before we do the chores. We are anxious to see how some baby ducks have spent the night, and, without a sense of toil, we feed the ducks and fill the water bowls. Little Nell is usually first to suggest that we cut some alfalfa for them so we talk and share our thoughts as we cut greens, weed the onions, and water the corn.

Jane likes to do the dishes and straighten the house while the little ones stay outdoors with Mother. When Nell is told to run and get a pan for the berries, small Jean hops up and down, too, for they love to get into the patch which is at other times forbidden ground. So much help. Nell shouts, "Here's a ripe one!" and Jean finds another hidden under the leaves beneath my eye level.

Today Jane prepared our noonday meal. The green beans were tender and yet not overcooked; the fresh sweet corn was piping hot and how we enjoyed it! The table was set on the big screened porch where the breeze can come in from three sides. We finished our midday rest period in the living room, with papers and magazines, while the little ones napped.

The afternoons are full of things to do. Yesterday we cleaned the garage and brought out the fruit jars and jelly glasses. Today we made bread-and-butter pickles. Tomorrow we shall pack a lunch and spend the whole afternoon at the Park. Last time we took enough food for the evening meal as well. When we got home there was no fussing with supper and a simple matter to bathe and get to bed.

Thus, each day is searched for what it may offer in the way of fresh adventure and worthwhile accomplishment. The reward is much more than full cupboards. Though we give thanks for this abundance, we are more grateful for the sweet companionship; the many hours being busy and cheerful; finding new happiness in simple things.

F. M. H.

A Friday Column

When You Vacuum Your Carpets

Vacuum clean your rugs and carpets every day. That is the advice given by a group of the leading carpet manufacturers. They say that short use of the vacuum cleaner daily is far better than longer use of this convenient appliance at less frequent intervals. Dust and grit do not have the same chance to work down into the base of the floor covering, where they act like little knives, cutting the fibers when they are stepped on. Empty the bag, too, after each use and brush it inside and out once a week. This makes it possible, they say, for the air to keep moving through the fine pores of the bag, which is necessary if the cleaner is to keep on operating most efficiently.

Don't worry when your vacuum cleaner begins bringing fuzz but of a new rug or carpet. The Institute of Carpet Manufacturers points out that this is loose ends left in during the weaving. Regular use of the vacuum cleaner will remove them within a short time.

Sometimes a short tuft will show itself above the carpet surface. Do not pull it out, the carpet makers advise. Shear it off even with the surface.

Hot Weather Beauty Treatment for Lawns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

One of the gardener's annual problems, and a baffling one all too frequently, is how to keep the lawn looking green and velvety through the hot weeks of late summer and early fall. Many lawns present a delightful picture the first part of the season, but begin to show brown, "burned" spots later. This season, we have noticed many more lawns than usual showing brown spots.

We are usually right in saying it is due to hot, dry weather, but fundamentally there are two causes: lack of depth of soil for the feeding roots of the grass, and secondly, lack of food in the soil. The matter of moisture can be controlled if one has a sprinkler. We know that the beautiful green lawns of England are due to the moisture in their climate, but also their lawns are fed.

Pretty Soon, Now

The last of July or first of August the lawns need a feeding of a general fertilizer. A good formula is 5-8-7, which means five per cent nitrogen, eight per cent phosphorous, and seven per cent potash. If possible, choose a time just as it is beginning to rain, so the water will carry it down. We are experimenting this year with nitrate of soda, but if you use this, spread it very lightly. It is very powerful and will burn the grass. Several spots on our lawns show its searing effect. On the other hand, where a very light broadcasting was made, the grass is luxuriant.

Another point to watch is the height of the blades of the lawn mower. Don't cut too close; it is better to mow more often. If no shade is left, the hot sun has a chance to bake the soil. Of course, all clippings should be left to form a mulch over the root crowns, especially when the lawn is mowed frequently. If one's soil is light, or if the humus level is shallow, peat moss should be spread. A great many lawns have only three or four inches of good soil spread over gravel, cinders or other material used for grading. The owner of such a lawn should strive constantly to build up the humus content by adding peat moss, dried animal manures, and applications of loam.

About an Hour

When watering, let the sprinkler stay in one spot for at least an hour. It is amazing the slowness with which water permeates dry, baked soil. It is better to water less frequently, but to water longer, otherwise, the roots have a tendency to keep at the top of the soil instead of going down deeply.

A Friday Column

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Spain's Refugees Wanted in Chile When Producers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Differences of opinion have surged within the Chilean Popular Front Cabinet regarding the admission into this country of Spanish Republican refugees. The Foreign Minister, Don Abraham Ortega, has offered to resign, because his views on this subject do not accord with those of President Aguirre. The remaining Cabinet members differ among themselves as to whether or not doctrinal sympathies should be revealed in general immigration policy.

The immediate issue is the admission of 2,000 Spaniards, former combatants and refugees, some of whom may already be coming from France on the steamer Winnipeg. Chilean Consul Neftali Reyes in Paris has declared that this shipload represents only workers and producers, and that it was a disappointment to him to refuse passport visas to a "large number of intellectuals."

Chileans as a whole, regardless of political sentiment, have shown some concern over the arrangements for bringing in Spanish refugees. Opposition Rightists allege that the majority are political undesirables. While majority thought does not accompany the Rightists so far, opinion is undoubtedly prevalent that doctrinal sympathy has triumphed over pure economics in departmental decisions on the Spanish refugees.

President Aguirre, although he does not attempt to disguise his sympathy for the Spanish Republicans, favors the application of strict economic principles in immigration. He will welcome all to Chile, regardless of race and creed, so long as they come to settle and produce. He revealed his sympathy with Spanish Republicans by ordering preference for Basque fishermen and Catalan farmers when these answered the general qualifications.

The President disagreed with his Foreign Minister's negotiations with Señor Ricardo M. Setaro, delegate of the Federacion de Organizaciones Argentinas Pro-Refugiados Españoles, popularly known as "Foare." Minister Ortega advanced considerably with the "Foare" delegate on the financing of the Spaniards' carriage to and maintenance in Chile. A deposit of 3,000,000 francs was mentioned.

Señor Aguirre has also been presented with a problem by the professional classes and retailers' unions, who are angry because of the continued arrival of Jewish refugees. The majority of these appear to have sufficient capital to buy up professional practices or retailers' stores. the favorable rate of peso exchange—35 to the dollar—and the political complexion of the Government has combined to favor Chile as a refugee settlement.

Traffic Fatalities Decline in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah — Utah has achieved a 40 per cent reduction in traffic fatalities during the first five months of 1939, compared with corresponding months of last year, as a result of a safety education campaign by newspapers and safety groups which has aroused interest in law enforcement.

Greatest improvement in the State has been at Ogden, where fatalities have decreased 80 percent, following introduction of a friendly observer traffic plan modeled after that in Maine. Salt Lake City, without such a plan, has improved its record 57 per cent. The State as a whole has risen from a tie for forty-fourth place, which it held past year, to thirtieth place among the 48 states, on the basis of fatalities per miles traveled.

Besides Ogden, three other towns, Logan, Magna and Garfield, have reecntly started friendly observer plans; two others, Price and Provo, are investigating the plan and a move is underway by safety organizations to arrange for its adoption on a State-wide basis.

Friendly observers are reliable citizens, who volunteer their services and whose names are not made public. They note the license numbers of automobiles whose drivers are observed violating traffic rules. This information is given to the Weber County Citizens' Safety Council, officials of which write the automobile owners an account of the violations and courteously request future co-operation. No arrests are made and no publicity is given offenders.

Harvester Shows New Baby Tractor

CHICAGO (AP)—A new "baby" tractor of revolutionary design made its début July 12 in a demonstration at the works of the International Harvester Company.

Sydney G. McAllister, President of the Company, said the machine was constructed especially for the small and moderate size farm to plow, disk, cultivate, plant, haul or act as a power plant and to supplement the larger machines on farms in handling the lighter tasks.

Its advantage over other forms of tractor power, he said, was the new culti-vision construction. The motor is offset to the left and the operator's seat is so placed that he looks directly at his work. Mr. McAllister said this eliminated guesswork and fatigue for the operator caused by strain in leaning sidewise to watch his progress.

The new tractor is equipped with a four cylinder engine with a variable speed governor giving engine speeds of 900 to 1,400 revolutions per minute at full throttle, with a top of 10 miles an hour.

California Auto Figures for 1938

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California's use of motor vehicles, according to the Automobile Club of Southern California, increased while the national total slumped in 1938. The report showed California's registration 1.1 per cent over its 1937 figure, while the Nation's figure was down 0.7 per cent.

National registration listed 25,261,649 private passenger vehicles, 4,224,031 private trucks, 109,761 Federally-owned vehicles, and 257,469 vehicles operated by other Governmental agencies. California's total registration of 2,510,867 was exceeded only by New York's 2,584,123.

California in 1938 collected $47,117,000 from the three-cent gasoline tax and $23,930,000 from registration receipts and miscellaneous fees.

16th Century Canvas, The Work of Raphael?

CHICAGO (AP)—A painting owned for generations by a distinguished South American family was listed July 13 by a Chicago art connoisseur as an authentic work of Raphael or one of the other early 16th century Italian masters.

Leo A. Marzolo, restorer of canvases for the Chicago Art Institute, vouched for its authenticity after examining it under a hospital fluoroscope July 12.

The painting, begrimed by the centuries, is called "The Madonna of Bogota." Mr. Marzolo said it had a value of "not a cent less than $100,000."

The 25 by 30-inch painting shows the Madonna and Child, young John the Baptist, and Joseph. It was discovered in the home of Señora Maria Martinez de Mendoza in Bogota, Colombia, by Prof. Santiago Martinez Delgado of the University of Bogota.

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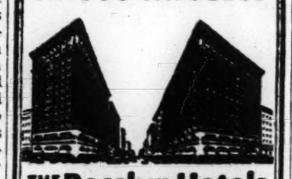

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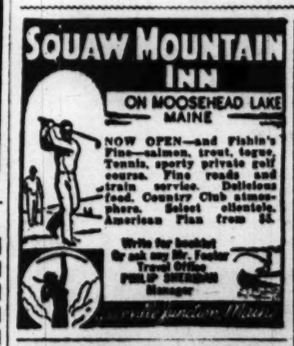

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The Home Forum

Lower-Case Nature Study

BY "LOWER-CASE" NATURE STUDY, I mean the difference between Nature Study and nature study. Perhaps the latter does not deserve to be called a "study" at all; the terms are frankly used for effect.

Those who indulge in Nature Study take their sport seriously. The lower-case student, if such he may be called, is an indolent-minded Philistine and, often, a flippant heretic. He is a lover of nature in the Epicurean, rather than in the Aristotelian sense. He would rather lie on his back under a tree and watch a soaring skylark than start off on ornithological excursions. He doesn't care in the least for completeness of data. He prefers to enjoy nature without subjecting her to scientific analytical processes. He gets a lot of fun out of the most casual observations, and is shameless in his ignorance.

I am quite sure that Nature Study people are right in the matter. They have dug up a lot of things that the rest of us like to know—at second hand. They know that superficial information is likely to be wrong, and that only first-hand knowledge is authentic. Yes, they are quite right. But I disagree with them.

* * *

I suppose I am what might be called a "back-yard ornithologist." I have never in my life set forth on a chilly sunrise bird-hunt. The birds have an accommodating and perhaps a flattering way of coming to me if I sit still long enough (I don't mind sitting still); and, if I miss a few rare ones, that is their lookout. When the autumn migration of birds takes place, and one morning finds the apple trees filled with busy little birds, I am quite as excited as the Nature Students, though in a somewhat different way.

I am not at all distressed if I cannot tell which of the numerous varieties of finches are represented. I merely watch them and am content. I can tell a redpoll from a goldfinch, because both have come into my yard; but I do not find myself particularly eager to know all the fine points of their respective anatomies. I am superficial and unscientific, I grant; but I believe I enjoy watching a wren feeding her young as well as any Nature Student.

I have never seen a scarlet pimpernel, though I have been told where they grow and could doubtless find them if I weren't so lazy. I know where to find bluebells in April; and, if I come upon a wild daffodil by chance, I am quite as happy as if I had gone hunting for it. And the golden dandelions in my own yard are no less beautiful because they are so common—Emerson has pointed that out.

* * *

I may as well admit here that I owe the Nature Students a debt. I possess a few books which they have written, and in which I can usually find the means of identifying a bird or flower without too much labor. I am glad they have written such books, and I am equally glad that I haven't got to write one myself.

I like to watch the robins hopping about on the lawn after rain, cocking their sleek heads and listening for wormlike sounds that would be inaudible to us. I like to see the starlings go sailing off, all in the same direction. I like to see the crows go cawing homeward to their roost in the late afternoon. I like to listen to the song of the nightingale near the house, and to the infinitely beautiful whistle of the thrush in the dell. This may not be ornithology, but I like it.

* * *

One afternoon I visited a lady who had had a feeding-table built outside her dining-room window. It was roofed over, painted a neat green, and had been built according to Nature Study specifications. But, for some perverse reason, the birds wouldn't visit it, though the woodpeckers sometimes came to sample the suet nailed to a near-by tree-trunk. So she got an ordinary unpainted box, and placed it on its side near the wall. She baited it with chicken food and pieces of apple, and hither the birds promptly came. Not being a Nature Student, I have no idea what determined their choice. But it was amusing to watch birds of all kinds feeding and doing amusing stunts during their personal quarrels.

One day last summer I saw two ladies of my acquaintance struggling in a tangle of briars. They were endeavoring, with moderate success, to be stealthy. Each had a pair of field-glasses trained into the bushes.

I called out cheerily: "What luck?"

At once I knew I had given offense. One lady made a motion with her hand which I interpreted as a command for silence. The other favored me with a glance so eloquent of rebuke that I stole hastily from the scene, abashed and wondering. Those ladies are not at all like that over the teacups.

* * *

I know a poor man whose wife and daughter are both confirmed Nature Students. He never fully enjoys a ride in the country, because at any moment one of them may think she sees or hears a strange bird. A quick command comes from the back seat, and he must bring the car to an instant halt. It is disastrous to brake-linings, he says.

I cannot believe that such things are necessary. I have had just as many thrills without tearing my clothes or wrecking my car. I know nothing more exciting than the unexpected and unheralded visit of a bird stranger to my back yard.

Once a flock of sixteen rooks settled on my lawn. I was quite excited. Every morning last winter a huge bird, canary yellow and as large as a pigeon, pulled worms from my garden. What the bird was, I do not know to this day. Perhaps the Nature Student would have recognized him. Not long ago, two cuckoos perched upon my elm tree. And it amused me hugely to know that several of the most assiduous Nature Students of my acquaintance had never seen a live cuckoo.

* * *

What I am getting at is this: there is a world of interest and enjoyment—yes, and adventure—to be had through contemplation of nature without becoming a Nature Student; without even leaving the boundaries of one's own small domain.

Nature Study is of great value; but it is not all. There are still beauties to be observed, and joys to be experienced, by the stay-at-home or by the person too busy or too indolent to make a study of nature. We Philistines must not allow the Nature Students to make us victims of an inferiority complex. Birds sing and wild flowers bloom for us as well as for them, and the world holds beauty enough for us all.

G. BERNARD HUGHES

By Courtesy of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"VILLAGE STREET": *A Water Color by Walton Blodgett*

"THE NEW ENGLAND Artist Interprets the New England Scene," is the title of a water-color exhibition which is being offered in Andover, Massachusetts, during the summer. Many of the New England museums have thus planned to show material which may be of particular interest to visitors who come to the northeastern corner of the United States to see the New York World's Fair.

The water colors at Andover have been chosen because they are descriptive of the New England scene and of the distinctive qualities in workmanship of native painters. Walton Blodgett is an artist who lives in Stamford, Connecticut. Here, in "Village Street," he portrays with clarity and sentiment a typical rambling homestead with a picket fence on a street studded with vast shade trees. Mr. Blodgett paints with a full brush and summary stroke, making much of the contrast of dark and light, and of the luminosity of sunshine.

D. A.

Eternal Vigilance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ENJOY RELIGIOUS freedom, the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from England to America in 1620. So greatly did they value their liberty to worship God that they made great sacrifices, faced unknown dangers, and endured privations.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, came of religious forebears, and posterity owes much to the vigilance and spiritual clear-sightedness of such men and women. The religious work of those people assuredly paved the way for the coming of the Science of Christianity, which has brought liberation from sin, disease, want, and woe to great numbers in this age. But this emancipation was not obtained without cost. As a writer has said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

None knew better than Christ Jesus the need for constant alertness in order that the light of Truth may continue to reach human thought. He said (Mark 13:37), "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch;" and (Luke 12:39), "If the goodman of the house had known what hour the thief would come, he would have watched, and not have suffered his house to be broken through." Mrs. Eddy echoes these words in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 324): "Be watchful, sober, and vigilant. The way is straight and narrow, which leads to the understanding that God is the only Life. It is a warfare with the flesh, in which we must conquer sin, sickness, and death, either here or hereafter,—certainly before we can reach the goal of Spirit, or life in God."

Merely to be watchful is not enough. There is also the imperative demand to be vigilant. The material senses would betray the unalert into a state of uncertainty and panic. On the other hand, the vigilant watcher, instructed in Christian Science, cannot fail to see the signs of the times. He sees in the advent of divine Science the second coming of the Christ, Truth, which heals disease, casts out fear, and destroys sin. He perceives the eternal fact that man is not material, but wholly spiritual. Discerning these divine truths, he realizes that a state of fear or confusion is needless and causeless. Being wholly spiritual, the real man cannot have a destructible, material body, which may become diseased, or die and disintegrate. Christian Science reveals that man, created by God, is now and forever His reflection, and, inasmuch as God is eternal, so also is man.

Jesus' reference to the goodman of the house and the thief, shows the need for us to be constantly on guard against the false belief that there is more than one Life, or that man is partly spiritual and partly material. If we admit this belief into our consciousness, like the midnight marauder it would, if it could, take from us our most priceless possession—our understanding of Spirit as omnipresent and of man as God's manifestation. The warfare with the flesh is the mental conflict between material evidence and spiritual truth; and the vigilant are victorious, for they keep in thought the verities of Christian Science, and forbid entrance to evil of any kind.

In all Christian Science churches, on the first Sunday of each month, "A Rule for Motives and Acts" from the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 1) is read. This rule includes the statements that "in Science, divine Love alone governs man;" and, "The members of this Church should daily watch and pray to be delivered from all evil, from prophesying, judging, condemning, counseling, influencing or being influenced erroneously." This demand is not met without unceasing vigilance on our part, as anyone will find who sets himself the task of this daily watch. However, there is no better method of delivering ourselves from evil than by watching to see that our every thought, word, and deed is governed by divine Love, thus doing unto others as we would have them do unto us. The ensuing good includes liberation from the habit of destructive criticism, from self-righteousness, and from unhappiness which comes from our giving heed to biased human opinions and yielding to the adverse influences of animality and hate. Thus we may indeed prove that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

A Precious Literary Quality

THERE IS A quality that adheres to one man's writing or speaking, and not to another's, that we call suggestiveness, — something that warms and stimulates the mind of the reader or hearer, quite apart from the amount of truth or information directly conveyed.

It is a precious literary quality, not easy of definition or description. It involves quality of mind, mental and moral atmosphere, points of view, and maybe, racial elements. Not every page or every book carries latent meaning; rarely does any sentence of a writer float deeper than it shows.

Thus, of the great writers of English literature, Dr. Johnson is, to me, the least suggestive, while Bacon is one of the most suggestive. Hawthorne is undoubtedly the most suggestive of our romancers; he has the most atmosphere and the widest and most alluring horizon. Emerson is the most suggestive of our essayists, because he has the deepest ethical and prophetic background. . . . Whitman is the most suggestive of our poets; he elaborates the least and gives us in profusion the buds and germs of poetry. A musical composer once said to me that Whitman stimulated him more than Tennyson, because he left more for him to do, — he abounded in hints and possibilities that the musician's mind eagerly seized. — From "Literary Values," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Pipes of Pan Road

Three hills and a curve and another hill,
Will the oak tree stand at the crossroads still?
Will the chokecherry bloom on the Leavitts-
ville road,
And Miss Nancy's beans be freshly hoed?

Can I climb the rail fence under the tree,
And see beyond what there is to see?
Three hills and a curve and another hill,
Will the oak tree stand at the crossroads still?

SARA DEFORD

Evig Aarvaagenhed

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

FOR AT KUNNE NYDE religiøs Frihed sejlede Pilgrim-Fædrene fra England til Amerika i Aaret 1620. Saa højt værdsatte de deres Frihed til at tilbede Gud, at de bragte de største Ofre, trodsede ukendte Farer og udstod Savn.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, stammede fra religiøse Forfædre, og Eftertiden staar i stor Gæld til saadanne Mænd og Kvinder for deres Aarvaagenhed og aandelige Klarsyn. Disse Menneskers religiøse Arbejde banede visselig Vejen for Kristendommens Videnskabs Komme, som i vore Dage har bragt Befrielse for Synd, Sygdom, Savn og Lidelse til Masser af Mennesker. Men det kostede at naa frem til denne Frigørelse. Som en Skribent har sagt: "Evig Aarvaagenhed er Prisen for Frihed."

Kristus Jesus vidste bedre end nogen anden, hvor nødvendigt det er til hver en Tid at vaage, for at Sandhedens Lys maa vedblive at naa menneskelig Tanke. Han sagde (Markus-Evangeliet 13:37): "Hvad jeg siger eder, det siger jeg alle: Vaager!" og (Lukas-Evangeliet 12:39): "Dersom Husbonden vidste, i hvilken Time Tyven vilde komme, da vaagede han og tillod ikke, at der skete Indbrud i hans Hus." Mrs. Eddy gentager disse Ord i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 324): "Vær paa Vagt, vær rolig og aarvaagen. Den Vej er lige og snæver, som fører til Forstaaelse af, at Gud er det eneste Liv. Det er en Kamp med Kødet, hvori vi maa sejre over Synd, Sygdom og Død, enten her eller herefter,—visselig før vi kan naa Aandens Maal eller et Liv i Gud."

Det er ikke nok kun at være paa Vagt. Der findes tillige et bydende Krav om at være aarvaagen. De materielle Sanser vil gerne lokke den, der ikke er paa sin Post, ind i Utryghed og Skræk. Men det Menneske, der er oplyst i Kristen Videnskab og aarvaagent holder Vagt, vil aldrig kunne undgaa at se Tidernes Tegn. I guddommelig Videnskabs Komme ser han Kristi, Sandhedens, Genkomst, som helbreder Sygdom, driver Frygten ud og tilintetgør Synd. Han erkender den evige Sandhed, at Mennesket ikke er materielt, men heltud aandeligt. Han ser disse guddommelige Sandheder og erkender herved det unødvendige og ugrundede i at frygte eller lade sig forvirre. Det virkelige Menneske er heltud aandeligt og kan derfor ikke have et forgængeligt, materielt Legeme, der kan blive sygt, dø eller opløses. Kristen Videnskab aabenbarer, at Mennesket, skabt af Gud, nu og i al Evighed er Hans Genspejling, og da Gud er evig, er Mennesket det ogsaa.

Jesu Ord om Husbonden og Tyven viser os, hvor nødvendigt det er til Stadighed at værne os mod den falske Forestilling, at der findes mere end eet Liv, eller at Mennesket er delvis aandeligt og delvis materielt. Hvis vi aabnede vor Bevidsthed for denne Forestilling, vilde den ligesom Røveren ved Nattetide, hvis den kunde, fratage os vort kosteligste Eje—vor Forstaaelse af Aand som allestedsnærværende og af Mennesket som Manifestation af Gud. Kampen med Kødet er den mentale Konflikt mellem materielt Vidnesbyrd og aandelig Sandhed; og de aarvaagne vinder Sejr, for de fastholder i Tanken Kristen Videnskabs Sandheder og forbyder al Slags ondt Adgang.

I alle Kristen Videnskabs Kirker læses den første Søndag i hver Maaned "En Regel for Motiver og Handlinger" fra Moderkirkens Haandbog (*Manual, Art.* VIII, *Sect.* 1). Denne Regel indeholder en Erklæring om, at "i Videnskaben styrer alene guddommelig Kærlighed Mennesket"; og: "Denne Kirkes Medlemmer maa daglig vaage og bede, at de maa blive befriet for alt ondt, for fejlagtigt at forudsige, dømme, fordømme, raade, paavirke eller lade sig paavirke". Dette Krav kan ikke opfyldes uden uophørlig Aarvaagenhed fra vor Side, hvilket vil vise sig for hver og een, som sætter denne daglige Aarvaagenhed som sit Maal. Der findes imidlertid intet bedre Middel til at befri os for det onde end Aarvaagenhed over for, at alle vore Tanker, Ord og Gerninger styres af guddommelig Kærlighed, og vi saaledes gør mod andre, hvad vi ønsker, de skal gøre mod os. Det gode, der følger, omfatter Befrielse for Vanen med nedbrydende Kritik, for Selvretfærdighed og for den Ulykke, der kommer ud af at lytte til forudfattede menneskelige Meninger eller give efter for Paavirkning af Dyriskhed og Had. Saaledes kan vi i Sandhed bevise, at "evig Aarvaagenhed er Prisen for Frihed."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

We Had More Than Abundance

WE HAD little money.

I doubt if as much as seven hundred dollars ever passed through my father's hands in one year—to support a family which, when we were all young, was nine, and even after the sons began to leave averaged five. But a family that owns a little land and lives on it—if the land is fertile and not overburdened with taxes—is never poor, need never know want.

Fear of poverty never entered the minds of us children. Of food we raised more than abundance. About all we needed to buy was sugar and molasses, salt, . . . a little soda for my mother's bread-making. We bought more than that, but that was about all that was indispensable.

For what we bought we paid mainly with eggs. To "go to the store" usually meant to take a basket filled with three or four days' accumulation of eggs, and with it two empty vessels to be filled at the store, the molasses jug and the coal-oil can. Cloth had to be bought for the clothes my mother made for us, but always she bought strong materials, durable enough not only to last the child for whom they were made but to serve as hand-me-downs for the next younger. Always a boy's pants were a man's trousers cut short. The treatment which my next older brother accorded to his clothes was observed by me with the jealous and sometimes resentful interest of an heir to a hereditary estate.

My recollection about food is all of teeming abundance. The loaves of bread my mother made were of the shape of huge round mounds with flattened tops; a slice cut from the largest diameter, spread thick with butter, and on top of the butter molasses spread out in patterns we liked to make as we let it trickle from the jug—one such slice would have been a meal for a city boy.

There were heaping piles of potatoes boiled or mashed, great bowls of toasted bread sopping in hot milk, immense dishes of corn-meal mush. Stirring the mush while it cooked was a long task—it was frequently mine. . . .

In the springhouse, set on flat stones in the water to keep them cool—the only refrigeration we knew—were pans of fresh milk with yellowish cream at the top, other pans of skimmed milk and buttermilk, yet others of "bonny clabber," which was skimmed milk after it had stood for some days and turned into thick gobs of curds at the top with watery whey beneath. At any time, except perhaps the day after the weekly churning had emptied the pails of fresh milk, a troop of hungry men could make an ample meal without leaving the springhouse.—From "The Education of an American," by MARK SULLIVAN. (Copyright, 1938, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

Han River at Sunset

(Korea)

Softly the wide river tiptoes
Past the still green fields.
The peaked sails of the sampans
Are like pale moving shadows
Of the pointed poplars on the shore.
A cowherd crosses a log bridge,
Whistling a tune dim as the dusk.
In the delicate light,
White clouds float across the opal sky,
And their images move downstream
On the crystal road of water.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

Dickens Writes From Niagara Falls

"I NEVER IN my life was in such a state of excitement as coming from Buffalo here, this morning. You come by railroad; and are nigh two hours upon the way. I looked out for the spray, and listened for the roar, as far beyond the bounds of possibility, as though, landing in Liverpool, I were to listen for the music of your pleasant voice in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. At last, when the train stopped, I saw two great white clouds rising up from the depths of the earth—nothing more. They rose up slowly, gently, majestically, into the air. I dragged Kate down a deep and slippery path leading to the ferry boat; bullied Ann for not coming fast enough; perspired at every pore; and felt, it is impossible to say how, as the sound grew louder and louder in my ears, and yet nothing could be seen for the mist.

"There were two English officers with us . . . and they hurried off with me; leaving Kate and Ann on a crag of ice; and clambered after me over the rocks at the foot of the small Fall, while the ferryman was getting the boat ready. I was not disappointed—but I could make out nothing. In an instant, I was blinded by the spray, and wet to the skin. I saw the water tearing madly down from some intense height, but could get no idea of shape, or situation, or anything but vague immensity. But when we were seated in the boat, and crossing at the very foot of the cataract—then I began to feel what it was. Directly I had changed my clothes at the inn I went out again, taking Kate with me; and hurried to the Horse-shoe-fall. I went down alone, into the very basin. . . . There was a bright rainbow at my feet; and from that I looked up to—great Heaven! to *what* a fall of bright green water! . . .

"We purpose remaining here a week. In my next, I will try to give you some idea of my impressions, and to tell you how they change with every day. At present it is impossible. I can only say that the first effect of this tremendous spectacle on me, was peace of mind—tranquillity—great thoughts of eternal rest and happiness—nothing of terror. I can shudder at the recollection of Glencoe (dear friend, with Heaven's leave we must see Glencoe together), but whenever I think of Niagara, I shall think of its beauty."—From "The Life of Charles Dickens," by JOHN FORSTER. (New York: Scribner.)

White Oleanders in Blossom

And if
White butterflies
Should pass this way
Who, of us all, could tell
Which flowers grew
And which went winged?

E. E. L.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1939

Alterations Urged in The Economic Plan

Social Progress Institute told masses must realize that the Government is the people.

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 14—The 10,000,000 unemployed in the United States are virtually outside the existing economic system, George B. Galloway, Editor of Plan Age and Field Representative of the National Economic and Social Planning Association, told members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College this morning. Any system which in the midst of plenty is unable to take in this huge group, needs alteration or improvement of some kind, he said.

Some first steps recommended by Mr. Galloway were: Extension of the merit system so as to have experts continuously in the public service; democratization of industry, and creation of machinery of national planning so as to conserve natural and human resources and provide intelligent control of production—leaving use and consumption to the consumer.

Freedom of Action

While the benefits of planning on a national scale are obvious, said Leroy E. Bowman, forum organizer for the United States Department of Education, the idea of such planning—limiting individual choice of action and enterprise—is inherently unacceptable to Americans as a whole at present. They value freedom of action more than the probable material benefits of wise planning.

Mr. Bowman warned against a tendency—wherever planning is introduced—to seek to put it in the hands of experts who have made a name for themselves in the field of American finance and industry. He declared that the lecture by Howard Coonley, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, last night, showed that men schooled in the traditions of that field do not have a sufficiently balanced view of the problems—particularly the human problems—involved.

The Government

If democracy is to be made to work better today, he asserted, the great need is to make the mass of the people realize that the Government is not something separate from them, but that "the Government is the people."

Mr. Bowman also urged that more attention be given to the truly democratic processes of consumer co-operatives, and that public schools should give more consideration in their courses to economic, social and labor problems.

In his lecture last night, Mr. Coonley declared that in his opinion the way to make democracy work—the general subject of the Institute—is to ensure freedom of initiative, enterprise, thought and religion and to cultivate the sense of brotherhood, fair play and unity.

Discussing unemployment, he declared: "Men cannot work when capital is not working." To put idle capital to work he recommended review of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to encourage "new financing, which is such an urgent need to business."

'Tainted Politics' Linked To High N. H. Power Rates

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—Declaring New Hampshire paid the highest electric rates in the country with probably one exception, Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi blames the high prices in part on "the alliance of power and politics."

Mr. Rankin's assertion New Hampshire was among a group of seven states with the highest electric rates in the country was made in a statement published in the Congressional Record.

A strong supporter of public power development, Mr. Rankin declared "at least one yardstick plant should be established in this section to insure fair regulation of prices."

Dominate Situation

Three private companies, he contifued, serve 75 per cent of the State's population "and dominate the electric rate situation." New Hampshire residential rates are 17 per cent higher than in Massachusetts and double those of the Pacific Northwest, he added.

"The companies which dominate the New Hampshire electric situation have been associated with interests notorious because of tainted political work," he charged.

"The control officers of the principal New Hampshire company occupy the same position with similar companies operating in Maine.

Part of Insull Empire

Two of the private companies he referred to, Mr. Rankin said, "were a part of the Mid-West empire of Samuel Insull, and a third is a part of the Associated Gas & Electric System."

The two former Insull operating companies serving New Hampshire, Mr. Rankin continued, "are the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, and the Twin State Gas & Electric.

"On top of these two operating companies is the old National Light, Heat & Power Company, now in the process of liquidation. Another holding company on top of these operating companies is the New England Public Service Company, with defaulted dividends on a debt of $36,415,797, or $127 per meter."

Mr. Rankin declared that "through this point of the chain the total debt per meter is the high figure of $536."

"Innocent investors," he added, "hold $36,300,000 of defaulted paper of this New England holding company which has paid no dividends since 1932."

Power Sale Approved

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 14 (AP)—In an order issued today the Public Service Commission approved a transfer of property of the Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Company to the New England Power Company and granted permission to the latter to issue bonds and stock covering the sale.

Heavy Seas Halt Squalus Salvage Work

Diving is delayed as navy checks cause of failure in effort to raise craft.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14 (AP)—Heavy seas today prevented Navy divers from determining how much damage had resulted from the wild surge of the U. S. submarine Squalus that first shot the craft above the surface and then thumped it back upon the ocean floor late yesterday afternoon.

Rear Admiral C. W. Cole messaged the Portsmouth Navy Yard from the salvage ship Falcon that a heavy ground swell and a falling barometer would delay diving indefinitely.

Until men can be sent down no one can know for sure whether the dry forward compartments have been flooded, whether the three big pontoons still attached to the Squalus have been broken or how badly the ship is tangled in the broken net of lifting gear from which it broke late yesterday. Until these points have been settled the salvage experts can only guess as to when another lifting effort can be made.

Seven Weeks of Work

In one swift minute yesterday a surge of buoyance made the Squalus like a live thing, throwing its bow clear of the water in an explosive smother of foam and broken pontoons before it sank again, nullifying seven weeks of salvage effort just at the moment of success.

Signaling a complete halt in the renewal of salvage operations, Admiral Cole and other officers came ashore from the Falcon this afternoon. As they landed, members of the group revealed that 13 air hoses still were attached to the Squalus, some of which may be useful in the second lifting attempt. It was added, however, that changes probably would have to be made in the general salvage plan.

Lieut. Oliver F. Naquin, Commander of the Squalus and the last man to leave the vessel, was full of praise for the members of the salvage crew who narrowly escaped being swamped when the bow shot up within a few feet of their small boats.

Lieutenant Naquin was calm enough to take a photograph of the craft when it shot to the surface yesterday. After comparing his picture with a blue print of the submarine, Lieutenant Naquin estimated unofficially that 35 feet of the craft had shown above the surface, slanted at an angle of 44 degrees. He took his picture from the bridge of the salvage ship Falcon.

Beginning at daybreak yesterday, the delicate, but ponderous, task of lifting the submersible proceeded slowly. The flooded stern, which holds the bodies of 26 members of her crew, had to be tugged for hours before it broke away from the sucking mud.

Cole's Report

Admiral Cole told just what happened in the following radio message to his aides ashore:

"Lifted stern of Squalus with five pontoons about 85 feet clear of bottom. Then lifted bow with two pontoons, blowing ballast tanks forward. Both pontoons came to the surface followed by bow. Forward sling carried away and bow sank. One sling aft carried away and two lower pontoons on sling surfaced. Stern sank with remaining pontoons possibly in damaged condition. Think Squalus on even keel on bottom. Two chains still remain under stern."

The last sentences led shore officers to express belief the new lifting job would be "easier than it was originally." At least it was proved the Squalus could be lifted, and the Navy—from "brass hats" to enlisted men—quickly cast aside the gloom which enveloped them, to set about the continued task of getting her up and into a Navy yard dry dock.

A naval board of inquiry investigating the cause of the May 23 sinking is in adjournment pending the arrival of the submarine in dry dock.

Mummy, Why Doesn't It Rain Some More?

By a Staff Photographer

In the Public Garden This Morning—Swan Boats Through Bridge Rail

Witness Denies Callahan Given Sizes of Trees

Harvard Forest Director says he never estimated size to be removed from right of way.

Directly contradictory statements were made today by Ward Shepherd, director of the Harvard Forest, and William F. Callahan, who is facing ouster as State Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Callahan testified during recross examination today—the fifth of the ouster hearings—that he had consulted Mr. Shepherd regarding the size of trees to be cleared from highway right of ways near the forest.

Called to the stand, Mr. Shepherd unequivocally denied he had given Mr. Callahan any estimate about the size of the trees.

Interest continued in the Hosmer contract for clearing trees from the road adjoining the Harvard Forest. Mr. Callahan said he had estimated that of the 8,000 trees to be removed, less than 1 per cent were between six and nine inches in diameter, so in order to encourage the Hosmer Company to take the contract he included these smaller trees in the contract price of $25 per tree.

Many Small Trees

Mr. Rugg immediately called Russell Lutz, an instructor at the Forest, and obtained testimony that he had measured a test sample of forest, running parallel with the road right of way, and had found that 32 per cent of the trees were between six to nine inch measurement, 25 per cent ranged 10 to 15, 37 per cent were from between 16 to 25 and 4 per cent were from 25 to 30 inches in diameter.

Mr. Rugg also read a list of prices established by the Public Works Department in a contract with the Central Construction Company dated May 3, 1938.

This showed road excavation at 25 cents a cubic yard. The day after the hurricane in September, Mr. Rugg told Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who is presiding at the ouster proceedings, the Department paid 60 cents a yard.

More Differences in Price

For bridge excavation work the Central price was $2.50 a cubic yard. The post hurricane price was $3.50. Asphalt prices remained the same, Mr. Rugg said, and some concrete prices were lower.

Mr. Callahan explained that flood and other conditions made the work harder and that some of the excavations had to be made by hand rather than with the help of machinery because roads were blocked.

Mr. Rugg arranged with John L. Murphy, counsel for Mr. Callahan, to see the books of the Patrick Holland Company. Early this week, Mr. Holland told the Governor he had realized $20,000 profit from one $60,000 Public Works Department contract. Mr. Murphy has indicated he wants to look at the books to check this statement.

Fruits and Vegetables Again Dominate the Food Markets

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Fruits and vegetables again dominate the market for foodstuffs this week end. Native-grown produce is abundant and prices are reasonable. The hot weather has apparently turned the attention of many buyers away from the usual "heavy" menu to cooked and cured meats, seafood, and poultry, for prices are fairly stable on the chief items.

Delicious wax and green beans are offered freely in the market places, around 10 cents a pound, with chain stores usually naming a lower price. Green peas are as high as 15 cents a pound. New green cabbage is priced up to five cents a pound.

Green corn is available, at a price, in the big market, market men reporting that it came from Connecticut. Quality is not too good, however, and most dealers refuse to stock it to any extent on the basis that the price of 75 cents a dozen or more, is too high.

Peaches in Market

Peaches are in the market, with Georgia freestones offered at 40 cents a dozen or more in Faneuil Hall stalls. Bartlett pears from California are available at 75 cents a dozen. Watermelons are still costly and not too plentiful. Faneuil Hall stalls quote 75 cents to $1.25 each. One chain store succeeded in acquiring a lot that are being offered at 39 cents each.

Strawberries are coming in from Nova Scotia, the first shipments this year arriving on the steamers from Yarmouth this week. High quality strawberries from Maine are 30 cents a quart.

Native blueberries are here at 35 cents a quart, and fine Pennsylvania berries a dime less. Raspberries are 25 cents a pint, and blackberries 20 cents a quart.

Seafood is attractive but the supply of "big sellers" continues limited. Swordfish is very scarce but shipments are arriving from Nova Scotia, and more are expected. Prices in the big market are 55 cents, minimum, for the fresh swordfish. Fresh eastern salmon is 40 cents and St. John harbor salmon 45 to 50 cents. Fresh eastern halibut is 35 cents. Mackerel are not too plentiful, with 15 to 20 cents a pound a common price. Lobster meat is $1.25 a pound.

Boneless Ham

Cooked boneless ham is 49 to 55 cents a pound. Uncooked varies from 25 to 33 cents a pound. Baked shoulders are 29 cents a pound, ready to eat.

Beef and lamb prices are virtually unchanged. Fresh pork loins for roasts are as high as 27 cents. Pot roast of beef can be had in the Faneuil Hall sector from 28 to 35 cents a pound; rib roasts up to 45 cents. Genuine spring lamb is held in most downtown stalls around 33 cents a pound or so.

Poultry seems to be in good supply. Fowl are quoted from 28 to 30 cents; roasting chickens up to 38 cents a pound for the six-pounders; capon up to 42 cents and turkeys around 42 cents.

N. Y. Bureau Aids Youth Hostelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass.—Youth hostelers, traveling to the New York World's Fair by foot or bicycle are offered the free services of the American Youth Hostel Information Bureau located at 32 West Fifty-Eighth Street, New York, it was announced here recently by officials of the American Youth Hostels, Inc.

The Bureau, in lieu of a regular hostel in the city, conducts a room registry which has names and addresses of private families who offer sleeping accommodations for hostelers at a flat rate of $1 for three nights. Hostelers must show a pass with at least three overnights recorded, and must arrive with knapsacks. No one with a suitcase will be admitted, it was stated.

Cyclists are cautioned to exercise the greatest care in bicycling in New York's crowded streets. Hostelers are urged to check their 'cycles outside the city and come in by some other means unless they are quite experienced in city 'cycling.

Return of Parking Meters To Providence Seems Likely

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14—Return of parking meters to the streets of Providence was virtually assured this week as the Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Trade Board and the two Providence daily newspapers swung their support behind the campaign. If there still is any opposition to the return of the meters, it is a silent opposition. The anti-meter forces have vanished and the pro-meter forces now have the field to themselves.

All that stands in the way now is the law. That obstacle may be cleared at the special session of the legislature meeting today. Several legislators have promised to introduce an enabling act to permit the city of Providence to restore the meters.

Installation of the meters provoked widespread protests. The fight against them was led by tradesmen and automobile clubs.

Carried to Supreme Court

The issue was carried to the Supreme Court and the Court ruled the Providence Board of Police and Fire exceeded its authority when it had the meters installed. That settled the matter—for a time. The meters were removed overnight and stored away in a warehouse. All that remained were the meter pedestals set along the curbs in the downtown area.

So chaotic have traffic conditions become in the past few meterless months, however, that the drive for restoration has gained momentum.

In a letter to Mayor John F. Collins, the Chamber of Commerce expressed the opinion of the city's businessmen as follows:

"We have reached the conclusion that it was generally agreed that the automobile public which uses downtown curb parking spaces was definitely benefited during the operation period of the meters. We have noted also that great regret is expressed on all sides that it was necessary to discontinue their use. . . . The Executive Committee of the Chamber is hopeful that some way may be found for a restoration of the meters as a device for the control of traffic. . . ."

Mayor Once on Other Side

Mayor Collins was one of the early opponents of the meters. During his unsuccessful campaign in 1937 he urged abandonment of the meters. Two years later, during his successful campaign, he urged a city referendum to decide whether the meters should be abandoned or retained.

The court decision banning the meters came before the new Mayor had had an opportunity to seek the referendum he promised. It came, too, at a time when the City Council had counted on the $130,000 in annual revenue from the meters. The loss of this revenue has been a factor complicating the city's financial difficulties.

Police officials say the meters can be made ready for operation and placed back on their pedestals in a few hours once a decision is reached. The city owns the meters free and clear, having paid for all of them out of the meter revenues.

Housing Funds Asked

The Providence Housing Authority, recently set up by Mayor Collins, took its first action this week with a request to the United States Housing Authority that $20,000,000 be earmarked for possible future slum-clearance programs in this city.

While the Housing Authority pointed out that the request for an earmarked fund did not necessarily mean projects totalling that amount would be drawn up, it added that even more money than that would have to be spent if all the families now reported living in sub-standard dwellings in Providence were to be rehoused. It based its estimate on a survey made in 1934.

When Rain Comes to A Waiting Rose

Beautiful buds of red and yellow in Boston's rose garden on Park Drive opened their petals wider this morning, trembling with obvious excitement at the caress of falling rain. Lily pads in the pond on the Common danced with glee as raindrops pattered on their almost laughing faces.

There has been very little rain in Boston and vicinity in the past two weeks. Hence, the rain—first heavy, then gentle—was welcomed in city and suburban gardens and on country farms this morning.

Then, a few minutes before noon, the skies were dried, and the warm, summer sun came out once more. The roses, heeding the forecast of further fair weather, dried their faces and waited stoically in the hopes raindrops would come to them once more. The lily pads stopped their waltzing and settled back on the water in heavy somnolence.

Bay State Redistricting Plan Would Benefit Republicans

Republican sinews in the Massachusetts House of Representatives would be strengthened by legislation realigning the State's 240 representative districts, submitted today by a Special Legislative Commission.

The new plan, under which the redistricting would be carried out by five-man boards appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, adds two representatives each to such Republican strongholds as Hampton, Middlesex, and Norfolk Counties. Suffolk County, long a stamping ground of the Democrats, will lose two members if the proposed legislation is approved.

The recommendation would replace the present method of requiring County commissioners to realign the districts. Each member of the proposed five-man board would have to be a resident of the County in which he served.

The State Constitution requires realignment of districts every 10 years. If the plan submitted by Senate Republican Floor Leader Angier Goodwin (R) of Melrose is adopted, Governor Saltonstall must appoint the 14 Boards within 30 days after passage. Redistricting must be completed before Dec. 1, 1939. Any decisions of the boards would be subject to appeal before the State Supreme Court.

New Suit Filed In 'Angel' Case

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—Mrs. Angela C. Kaufman's plan to give the Rev. M. J. Divine ("Father" Divine), Harlem religious leader, a mansion in socially-conscious Newport, R. I., has struck a snag.

Countess Dorothy Child Filipponi, former Secretary to and fourth wife of the late Richard Washburn Child, one-time owner of the house, has filed suit over an agreement she says she made with Mrs. Kaufman regarding transfer of title to the house.

In her answer, Mrs. Kaufman denies there was such an agreement. Trial of the suit in October has been asked by attorneys.

Nature's Laws and Jack and Jill Defied by This Reversible Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEOMINSTER, Mass., July 14—Things, as Gilbert used to say, are seldom what they seem. And to prove he was right Leominster has discovered a hill which when you go up you go down, or vice versa—if you know what we mean.

The downhill uphill was discovered by an unidentified salesman who had parked his car on the outskirts of Leominster, scene of the topographical contradiction. When he released his emergency brake to continue on his travels, his automobile began coasting backwards—uphill. The unsung salesman apparently found this a bit of a diversion and tried it once again. By this time, he was beginning to attract attention.

Within an hour, the 100-foot stretch was crowded with delighted coasters. Small boys were renting their bicycles for 25 cents a coast. Before Thursday had given way to Friday—it was rather a wonder, all things considered, that it didn't coast right back to Wednesday—thousands of motorists, bicyclists, tricyclists, kiddie-cartists, scooterists and varied assortments of onlookers were packing the highway and blocking traffic for about two miles. The crowds were still there today, somewhat diminished by thundershowers — which can dampen the most ardent interest in natural phenomena.

Roscoe A. Whitney, an archeologist, explained the reversible upgrade by suggesting the possibility of a lodestone deposit beneath the road in this section. But City Engineer William P. Ray, a practical man as all city engineers are, said it was only an opitcal illusion. Mr. Ray pointed to a recently installed culvert which caused a depression and made the cars seem to be rolling uphill.

A similar optical illusion has been reported by the Associated Press from Greenville, Georgia, near President Roosevelt's Warm Springs Farm.

Well, the perverse bit of highway may be an optical illusion and it may be under the spell of a lodestone—but Chief of Police George H. Smith, Highway Superintendent Herbert Lawson and several thousand other people have all had a good "coast" out of it. As yet, however, no one has made the practical suggestion that Leominster charge admission.

Next thing you know, those World's Fair parachutes will be floating upwards!

Age Pensioner Offers Work To Repay Federal Benefit

Daniel J. LeHand, manager of the Home Owners Loan Corporation in Massachusetts, expressed appreciation today for the offer of a Bay State old-age recipient who wished to show his gratitude to the Federal Government by repairing a house held by the HOLC, but Mr. LeHand said he could not accept the offer. The executive, while commending the zeal shown, remarked:

"The Federal Government couldn't handle anything that way. When the HOLC forecloses on a property, it sends an inspector, who determines what work is required. Then we let one contract covering the whole thing; this is more economical than letting individual contracts."

The old-age recipient was Frank J. Eigabroadt, whose address was last given as in Somerville. Relatives there, however, said his home is in Winthrop.

"It is very good of him to want to repay the Government for what it has done," said Mr. LeHand, "but he is under no obligation to do so. Old-age assistance is given out on a basis of need and entails no obligation by the recipient. I think it is administered by the State, anyway.

"Another point—if we didn't pay some of the individuals who worked for us, we couldn't say to them, 'That's wrong,' if we didn't like the way they were doing the job. We couldn't control the quality of the work."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight, Saturday and Sunday; slightly cooler Saturday; moderate southwesterly winds shifting to northwest late this afternoon and continuing northwest to west tonight and Saturday and probably Sunday.

Central New England on Sunday: The general outlook is favorable for fair weather with moderate temperature.

Maine: Showers this afternoon followed by fair tonight, Saturday and Sunday, except showers in extreme east portion early tonight; cooler in northwest portion tonight; cooler Saturday, except on the extreme east coast.

Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight and Saturday; Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday and in the interior tonight; Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to northwest over south and central portions this afternoon and over extreme north portion early tonight and fair weather tonight and Saturday except showers near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	78	New Orleans	81	97
Bermuda	79	84	New York	72	74
Chicago	68	97	Norfolk	76	89
Denver	66	97	Philadelphia	72	77
Helena	52	90	St. Louis	76	100
Kansas City	73	101	S. Francisco	53	63
Los Angeles	63		Washington	74	91
Minneapolis	61	86			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 14.
B—Maximum, July 13.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:57 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Saturday, 10:34 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m.

Providence Steel Union Ends Six-Week Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14—The two plants of the American Screw Co., closed by strike here for six weeks, were open today as a result of an agreement reached yesterday by the company and officers of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

In a joint statement the settlement was announced, but the terms were not made public. A "closed shop" provision was said to have been the obstacle in the path of a speedy settlement. Approximately 700 workers are affected.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
Nelson Eddy, Virginia Bruce and Lionel Barrymore in "Let Freedom Ring." 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Inside Story," featuring Michael Whalen. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny, Rochester, Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gail Patrick in "Grand Jury Secrets." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Dark Victory," featuring Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:20 a. m., 3:55, 6:30, 9:44. Also Rosalind Russell and Robert Montgomery in "Fast and Loose." 9:41 a. m., 1:16, 4:51, 9:26. Tomorrow: "Union Pacific," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. Also Wallace Beery and Tom Brown in "Sergeant Madden."

University—
Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." 1, 4:40, 8:20. Also "Women in the Wind," featuring Kay Francis and William Gargan. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Repertory—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also "Ambush," with Lloyd Nolan and Gladys Swarthout. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Exposing Foreign Spies in America, Strauss music, cartoons, comedies, newsreels.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "Jezebel," with Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The 39 Steps," featuring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Also "A Visit to the New York Fair" and newsreel digest.

Coolidge Corner—
"Boy Friend," featuring Jane Withers. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also Henry Fonda in "Young Mr. Lincoln." 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Clouds Over Europe," starring Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also Sigrid Gurie in "Forgotten Woman." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

R K O Boston—
"S. O. S. Tidal Wave," with George Barbier and Kay Sutton. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. Also Leo Carillo and Tim Holt in "The Girl and the Gambler." 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:45, 8:05, 10:25.

Uptown—
Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." 1, 4:40, 8:20. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda. 2:50, 5:30, 10:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Naughty but Nice," with Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." Scollay: 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan Finds a Son." Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. State: 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. State: 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30

Arthur Fiedler has invited Paul Cherkassky to conduct the following program:

1. March, "Le Regiment de Sambre et Meuse" ..... Planquette-Turlet
2. Overture to the Opera, "May Night" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
3. Prelude to the Opera, "Khovanstchina" ..... Moussorgsky
(This year is the centennial of his birth)
4. Symphonic Poem, "The Moldau" ..... Smetana
Interval
5. Fantasia, "I Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
6. Intermezzo from the Opera "Goyescas" ..... Granados
7. Suite, "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitov-Ivanov
a—In the Mountain Pass. b—In the Village. (Solo Viola: Albert Bernard; English Horn Solo: Louis Speyer.) c—Procession of the Sardar.

Other Events

Longy School of Music—
Piano recital by Erwin Bodky. 4 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance Tour of Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Pay-Roll Padding Probe at Armory

An investigation into rumors of pay roll padding and other irregularities within the 26th Division of the National Guard began today at the Commonwealth Armory.

Presiding over the inquiry were Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham and Lieut. Col. Elijah Adlow, Judge Advocate of the 26th Division. Col. Paul G. Kirk entered the hearing room at the beginning of the session and remained while several witnesses were called.

These included Maj. Dennis Shillue of the 101st Infantry, who was accompanied by City Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson; and Brig. Gen. Francis V. Logan, who spent only a few minutes in the hearing room.

While a dozen or so additional witnesses waited to testify, it was learned that whatever statement is issued will be withheld until after the hearing. Besides those who appeared at the Armory today, there are several other witnesses now on summer duty tour in New Jersey.

Sonja Henie With Songs; Another Tarzan Appears

With Sonja Henie to provide the icing and Irving Berlin to furnish the musical accompaniment, "Second Fiddle" at the Metropolitan is very agreeable warm weather entertainment. There could have been more of Miss Henie's scampering about on skates. Only three episodes are provided. But they are sufficiently varied in pattern to seem like more. In one of them she skates with a group of school children, who look like any youngsters except for their dexterity on ice. In another, she does a duet with Stewart Reburn. Finally she glides about alone against the background of a Currier and Ives country pond.

The skating decorations are interludes in a light story, some of it very amusing, about a super-Hollywood press agent (Tyrone Power) and a studio search for an actress to play the lead in an extra-special epic, "The Girl of the North." The choice—only one guess is needed—falls on Miss Henie, a modest teacher from Minnesota. Immediately she is a nationwide figure, or so the scenario writers insist. Hence she must be used to bolster the popularity of another star (Rudy Vallee). So the press agent (Mr. Power, in case you have forgotten) arranges for a sudden romance between the declining and newly risen star. All that he overlooks is to tell the newcomer—or to suspect that he is attracted to her himself.

It all ends happily. It always does in musicals. Mary Healy, an attractive newcomer who sings several of Mr. Berlin's songs gets her man again before the story is over. Edna May Oliver, as an aunt, and duenna who is not above breaking glasses just for the fun of hearing them smash, approves of the teacher's interest in the press agent. Alan Dinehart, as a movie executive, gets his new star to return to Hollywood. Only Lyle Talbot as a country suitor seems to be left unsatisfied.

The other film on the program, "It Could Happen to You," is a minor effort, about an unappreciated advertising man who went uninvited to a stag party given by his employer, became very intoxicated, found a murdered woman in his car, and was held by the police on a charge of homicide. But by the time his wife had seen some of the men at the party and had retraced his journey home, with a friend to repeat the original drinking scene, he was cleared of the charge and assured of a promotion, and the guilty man had been discovered. Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart are the principal players.

E. F. M.

Sonja Henie

In Irving Berlin's 'Second Fiddle' at the Metropolitan.

* * *

Son of Tarzan

Johnny (Tarzan) Weissmuller is back at the State and Orpheum theaters, with a Junior. Boy as Tarzan names him, is the only survivor of an airplane crash in Africa. Maureen O'Sullivan, as Tarzan's wife, brings him up until at the age of 5 he is able to emulate Tarzan's feats in the jungle.

The Tarzan films are designed of course for entertainment of the juvenile thought. Their interest for the adult lies in their photography of wild life and wild country, and in the athletic exploits of Mr. Weissmuller. You must not demand too much plausibility in them. You must forget that there are no tigers in Africa, and you must willingly suspend your disbelief that monkeys are apt to serve as a chorus to human doings in the jungle, and to participate in them to the extent of riding a herd of elephants to the rescue of white people captured by savages.

Further, you must accept the premise that relatives of the lost boy, upper-class English people, are prepared to cheat and steal and murder to get his fortune. If you can adapt yourself to this extent, you will enjoy "Tarzan Finds a Son."

The second picture on the new bill is a murder melodrama in which Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon are featured. Miss Bruce, wife of a successful lawyer, through an indiscretion falls into the hands of a blackmailer who is killed, as she supposes, by her. She persuades her husband to defend the blackmailer's wife, who is accused. After many a complication, all is resolved happily.

Drive safely ..courteously!
Keep a Steady Hand
When 50, 70, perhaps 100 horses are whirling forward more than half a ton of cold steel at your command, drive carefully! If you feel hot, tired and thirsty it is time to stop for cool, satisfying refreshment the Moxie way . . .
Drink MOXIE
Distinctively Different

American History In Song Features Week-End Radio

The Week-End Dialer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new series of songs tracing the history of America from Valley Forge to the present will be premiered by Frank Luther, Zora Layman and their choral group, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:15; Alexander Hilsberg, concertmaster, will conduct an all-Wagner program by the Philadelphia Orchestra in the season's first Robin Hood Dell concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30; and a historical drama entitled "Vive la France," marking France's 150th Anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille, are dialworthy features of tonight's programs.

Saturday

Serious Music

National High School Band, composed of outstanding members of high school musical organizations, inaugurates sixth season of broadcasts from the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., with a program including "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde," "Molly on the Shore" by Grainger, "Finlandia" by Sibelius, excerpts from "L'Arlesienne" Suite by Bizet, and "King Cotton" by Sousa. NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

Popular

Benny Goodman will swing an unexpected number when he presents Ravel's Bolero. Ziggy Elman will do a trumpet specialty on "Boy Meets Horn," and Louise Tobin will sing "And the Angels Sing." NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Drama

Arch Oboler's play series continues with Elia Kazan and Kurt Conway taking leading roles in "Three Brides," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Sunday

A new composition by the young American composer and pianist, Earl Wilde, with the composer as soloist; and a dramatization of how the chief steward of a great summer hotel must be chef, purchasing agent, gourmet, executive and efficiency expert in order to keep guests happy, are features of today's dial entertainment.

Serious Music

Henrietta Schumann, pianiste; Jan Peerce, tenor; Jean Tennyson, soprano; and Jacques Gasselin, violinist, appear as Music Hall soloists with a string orchestra conducted by Maurice Baron on a program including "Overture to the Secret of Susanne" by Wolf-Ferrari, Meditation from the Last Act of "Thais" by Massanet, First Movement of Beethoven's Concerto in C minor, and "Flower Song" from Bizet's "Carmen." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Howard Barlow conducts Columbia Broadcasting Symphony in "The Mystic Trumpeter" by Frederick Converse, and Schumann's Third (Rhenish) Symphony. CBS-WEEI, 3.

Dr. Frank Black conducts NBC Orchestra in a new composition by Earl Wilde, with the composer as piano soloist. Other items on the program are Mozart's Symphony No. 28 in C major, "Dance for Piano and Orchestra," Arensky's "Variations on a Theme of Tschaikowsky," and "Tabor" from Smetana's "Ma Vlast," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Popular

Madge Marley, mezzo-soprano, appears with "regulars" James Melton and Francia White on a "Summer Hour" program featuring "Jockey and the Carousel," "Only a Rose," "I Hear You Calling Me," "I've Told Every Little Star," and "Thine Alone." CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama

"On Your Job" series, presented by NBC with co-operation of the National Vocational Guidance Association, depicting the pleasure and profit men and women may derive from business careers by finding work which really interests them, shows chief steward of a summer hotel as "Chief cook and bottle washer." NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:30.

Jim Ameche and Gale Page present "His Majesty, Mr. Jones," depicting the adventures of a royal fugitive from France to New Orleans in the early days of the American Republic. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Monday

Margaret Speaks, soprano, will be heard in Brahe's "I Passed by Your Window," Wilson's "Carmena," Warren's "Summer Night," and "One Alone." Alfred Wallenstein will conduct symphony orchestra in "Dance of the Hours" from Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," "Flight of the Bumble-Bee" by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the Strauss waltz, "Artists' Life." NBC-Red, 8:30.

"The Magic Key" features Sammy Kaye's Orchestra with its "swing and sway" music, the singing Vass Family, LeRoy Miller, and Colonel Stoopnagle as master of ceremonies. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Cambridge Curbs All-Night Parking

In an effort to stop petty larceny, to assist garages in paying taxes, and remove automobiles proving a handicap to fire apparatus during early morning hours, Cambridge police pressed today a campaign against all-night parkers which so far has affected more than 600 drivers.

Chief Timothy F. Leahy said the drive was started following numerous complaints. He stated the most serious aspects of all-night parking was the invitation it offered thieves.

Cambridge, Mass. —— Ford Dealer

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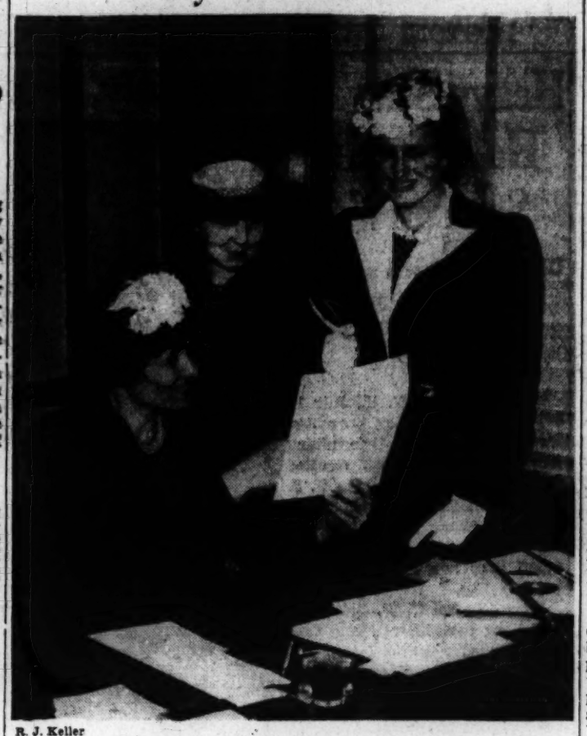

R. J. Keller

Leaders in 1940 Community Fund

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, seated, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, right, wife of the Mayor of Boston, will be honorary co-chairmen of the Educational Division of Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund to assist Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle, center, chairman of the year-round organization through which hundreds of women in 46 towns and cities described the social work done and to be done throughout Greater Boston.

Plays in Prospect On Summer Stages

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Straw Hat Theater, Brattle Hall, July 19, 20, 21, Percival Wilde's "Little Shot"; July 26, 27, 28, James Ullman's "Is Nothing Sacred?"

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, July 19 through 22, "Shadow and Substance."

Cohasset—South Shore Players at Town Hall, July 17-22, Thornton Wilder in "Our Town"; July 24-29, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman in "Burlesque."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, July 17-22, Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in "Spring Meeting"; July 24-29, Edward Everett Horton in "Springtime for Henry."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, July 17-22, Helen Twelvetrees in "No More Ladies"

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, July 17-22, Violet Heming in Noel Coward's "Private Lives"; July 24-29, "Ghost Town," new play by Gene Towne.

Marblehead—North Shore Players at High School, July 17-22, Edith Barrett in "Pride and Prejudice; July 25-29 "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

Nantasket—Samoset Playhouse, July 18-22, "Androcles and the Lion"; July 25-29, "Philadelphia Story."

Nantucket — Nantucket Players at Siasconset Casino, July 20, 21, 23, Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8:30"; July 27, 28, 30, "The Ghost Train."

Rockport—Cape Ann Players at Murray Hall, July 20-22, 27-29, the Siftons' "The Doctors."

Plymouth — Priscilla Beach Theater, July 18-22, Avery Hopwood's "Why Men Leave Home."

Provincetown — Wharf Theater, July 17-22, "Whistling in the Dark"; July 24-29, "Both Sides Buttered."

Stockbridge—July 17-22, Jane Cowl in Noel Coward's "Easy Virtue."

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey — Actor-Associates, July 20-22, "Solid South."

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, July 17-22, "You Can't Take It With You."

New London—New London Players, July 19-22, "Bachelor Born"; July 26-29, "Love From a Stranger."

Crawford Notch — Notchland Players (semi-professional), July 17, 19, 21, one-act plays.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players at Stearns Farm, July 19-22, "The Devil Passes"; July 26-29, "Little Women."

Rye Beach—Farragut Players, July 18-22, "Satan's in the Pantry"; July 25-29, "Our Town."

Tamworth—The Barnstormers, July 17 and 22, "Susan and God"; July 18, 19 at Conway; July 20, Poland Spring, Maine; July 21, Wolfeboro, N. H.

Whitefield — Forty-Niners at Chase Barn, July 18-22, "The Night of January 16th"; July 25-29, "Pygmalion."

Maine

Boothbay — Boothbay Playhouse, July 19-22, "Hawk Island"; July 26-29, "Last of Mrs. Cheyney."

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players, July 18-22, "The Arrival of Kitty."

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, July 17-22, Douglass Montgomery in "The Firebrand"; July 24-29, Madge Evans in "Brief Moment."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players, July 17-22, "Our Town"; July 24-29, Owen Davis, Jr., and Jessie Royce Landis in "Indian Summer."

Rhode Island

Newport — Actor-Managers at the Casino, July 25-29, Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in "Spring Meeting."

Connecticut

Litchfield—Litchfield Hills Theater, "You Can't Take It With You."

Stony Creek — Stony Creek Theater, July 17-22, Ellen Schwanneke (formerly of "Mädchen in Uniform) making an American debut in "Not for Children."

Vermont

Weston—Weston Playhouse, July 21-23, "The Petrified Forest."

New York

Malden Bridge — Nell Gwyn Theater, July 21-23, "A Case of Murder"; July 28-30, "American Landscape."

Schenectady—Mohawk Drama Festival, July 18-22, "The Taming of the Shrew"; July 25-29, "The College Widow."

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Byrd Tells Plans for Dash to Antarctic

(Continued from Page 1)

view since being commissioned by the President last week.

The expedition was determined upon by State, Navy, Treasury and Interior Departments, the Admiral said, because of the economic resources in copper and silver, vast coal deposits, oil, and particularly because of the strategic value, military and commercial, in a world whose "surface has been shrunk" by air transport.

675,000 Square Miles

In laying claim to the Weddell Sea and land west of the 180th meridian, the United States would add a claim to some 675,000 square miles of polar territory over the 350,000 square miles mapped in the Byrd and Ellsworth expeditions.

Admiral Byrd emphasized that this is not a third "Byrd Expedition" but one conceived by the Government. The United States Government is acting, according to word in Washington, because a second German expedition is reported ready to plan to explore and make claims in the same area this winter.

These reports said an airplane carrier probably would be used by the German Government—a plan which Admiral Byrd admitted was feasible. German claims at the pole already overlap the 350,000 square mile sector claimed for the United States by Admiral Byrd in his expeditions of 1928-30 and 1933-35.

"The United States is after all of Antarctica that is in the western hemisphere," he said. "It is my opinion that the part of Antarctica which lies in the western hemisphere should be included in the Monroe Doctrine, for any nation getting a foothold in that area will be within striking distance of South America."

New Features

Several new features will mark this newest expedition. It will be government-manned, with few of the 156 to 160 men having had previous polar experience except the leaders, several of whom sailed with Admiral Byrd before.

Dogs again will be "the infantry of the expedition because they don't break down," the Admiral said, but army tanks, stripped of guns and lighter by the removal of some of the armor plate, and therefore a lighter weight on the treads, will be used instead of the old tractors. One or two will be used as freighters at the three proposed bases.

Entirely new will be a "snow cruiser" which Dr. Thomas Poulter of the Armour Institute in Chicago, Admiral Byrd's second in command on the last expedition, has designed at a personal cost of $10,000. This is a 25-ton vehicle, 55 feet long and with wheels 10 feet high. It is powered by two Diesel engines and has a room equipped with three or four bunks. It is so designed that the bottom is like a sled. The machine can be hauled out with a winch if a wheel should slip into a crevasse.

Coal for Fuel

"We will use coal for fuel this time to avoid carbon monoxide," the Admiral said, having in mind his and others' narrow escapes on the last trip down.

He proposes to establish three bases. One will be at Little America. The second will be about 1,400 miles south of the tip of South America at Palmerland and the third will be in between these two outposts "if we can get ashore."

The personnel, to be selected by the Admiral and his scientific staff, will place 22 men at each base, with 30 on each of the three ships making the trip. At the two main bases around 70 dogs will be used and 40 to 50 dogs at the base in between. Coast Guard and Navy pilots will be used in the air surveys, the plane plans calling for one plane slightly larger than the present Navy SOC for each base and one to spare. These will be equipped with skis or floats.

Admiral Byrd explained that about four months ago representatives of the government called upon him to talk over the government's substantiating its claims to land discovered there. Admiral Byrd at the time was planning another expedition of his own to the South Pole. Now he is lending his old ship, the Bear of Oakland, now being outfitted in East Boston, to the government, and while he never mentioned the subject, it is understood this trip will cost him personally $100,000.

Other Two Ships

His other two ships will be the Coast Guard ice-breaker Northland, now at Mare Island, Calif., but ordered to Boston; and the government supply ship, the North Star, now in Alaska. Both ships will be gone over at Charlestown Navy Yard around Sept. 1.

"As the world shrinks from surface transportation, such as ships and planes," the Admiral said, "these far-flung places become more valuable, and more accessible. The perfect example is Greenland We could have owned it because of what Peary did. It has a perfect landing field and is a good base for seaplanes and ships. It is on the shortest route to Europe and Northern Asia. Now we're sorry we gave it up 20 years ago."

The Admiral spoke in detail of the mineral resources of Antarctica, "the most fertile field left for science," land of the last Ice Age and maker of the weather, where the 1933-35 expedition served 22 branches of natural science.

"Strategically all nations realize its importance."

On published reports that the German Government planned to send an expedition down this year to try to lay claims to the area between Palmer Land and Little America, the Admiral was asked what his proceedure would be.

Survey Territory

"Well, we will survey the territory and get the coastline defined. That is most important. We must get the coastline for boundaries and then we must occupy the land. There seems to be no certain length of time but if we stay four or five years, that would give us a fairly good right to the territory."

He added that plans for relief and relays of "colonists" had not been worked out yet beyond relief at the end of a year. Nor has he decided whether he will remain through the winter.

Departure from Boston in early October would bring the expedition to Antarctica around the first of January, a desirable time. No matter what foreign expeditions are planning right now, the Admiral said, they will not be able to get through the ice.

Midsummer comes Dec. 21 at the South Pole, the ice begins to break in January, and February is the best month for penetrating the vast waste the northernmost tip of which is only 600 miles from the southern tip of South America. Return is planned for May, 1941.

"It would be quite possible to fly to Australia via Antarctica."

Admiral Byrd plans to take along several veterans. Paul Siple of Erie, Pa., Boy Scout with his other two expeditions, now 30, is at the Navy Yard working with skis, boots and tent materials. He will be a leader at one base. Al Wade, an Ohioan, will be in charge at another. Fin Ronne of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose father accompanied Admiral Byrd, will be in charge of dogs now being selected at Wonalancet, N. H., by Milton Seeley. Commander Walter K. Queen of Needham, chief engineer for Admiral Byrd, has been invited to sail again but is undecided.

Ancient Vessel, One-Man Crew Put Into Port

One of the oldest fishing vessels still in service put into Boston today. Capt. Elmer A. Bassett of Bridgeport, Conn., owner, hurried to the Custom House to renew the license of the vessel, which is numbered 418.

In the nearly 30 years Joseph Van Steenbergh, has been handling such work at the Custom House, he never has seen so low a license number. Modern ones are in six figures.

The ship is the Ann Gertrude, built in 1851 at Patchogue, N. Y., as a sloop, but now fitted with a gas screw. She is 40 feet long, 15 feet beam, and 4.3 feet depth. Captoin Bassett lives aboard the craft, and is the skipper, engineer, and crew of the craft. The vessel engages in the coasting trade and in mackerel fishing.

Don't Like Hot Weather? Just Walk a Few Yards

PROUT'S NECK, Maine, July 14 (AP)—Mark Twain's tip to "wait a minute" if you disliked New England weather was rephrased by residents of this coastal resort to "walk a few yards" if you can't stand 90-degree heat.

By a quirk of nature, cool air currents from the sea reduced temperatures unofficially to about 65 degrees while several yards away the mercury was approximately 25 degrees higher.

The same freak condition was noted at Pine Point, Scarboro, where residents donned topcoats for strolls along the beach, while at Longfellow's store, about 50 yards distant, temperatures boiled near 90.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 15

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, July 16

10:45 a. m.—WORL Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-50kw	990kc-WBZ-50kw	1230kc-WNAC-5kw	1410kc-WAAB-2½kw	1500kc-WMEX-200w
5:00 The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n 'Andy"	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Parker Family"	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Luther Laymen Singers	Talk, Labor	News Service
7:30 M. Loring, songs	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Bob Edge, sports	"The ABC of NBC"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western Skies"; variety	North Shore Players: talks; drama	Lucille Manners, soprano; Rose Graham,	Sport reports	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15			Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Around the Town"
8:45 sketch	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Around the Town"
9:00 Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:15 Men and a Girl	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 "First Nighter";	Robin Hood Dell Con-	"Death Valley Days";	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:45 dramatization	cert, Alexander Hils-	dramatic sketch	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	
10:00 "Grand Central	berg, conductor	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Red Nichols' Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:15 Station"; drama	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	The Argentines; orch.
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	"Hollywood Ladder of	150th Anniversary, Fall	Congressional Review	News Service
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Fame"; drama	of the Bastille	Sen. Reynolds, N. C.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bastille Day Ceremo-	Joe Brattain's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	nies; talk by President	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Lebrun; recording	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-50kw	990kc-WBZ-50kw	1230kc-WNAC-5kw	1410kc-WAAB-2½kw	1500kc-WMEX-200w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Weather; "Boarder-	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 town Barbecues"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "About Us"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Music; news	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Champions	loists; orchestra	"The Band Parade"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 "Organ Moods"	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 British Conscript	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	Model Airplane Club	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Army Interviews	"The Child Grows Up"	Armchair Quartet	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Professional Golfers'	Four-H Club program	American Art Quartet	"Boone County Folks"	Studio speaker
11:15 Assn. Tournament	Sports School	American Art Quartet	"This Wonderful World"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Columbia Concert	Weather; music; talk	Network program	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Hall	"Things and Swings"	"Nature Sketches"	U. S. Army Band	News Service
12:00 Golf Tournament	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Let's Pretend"	National Farm and	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Let's Pretend"	Home Hour	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	Mid-Day Musicale
1:00 Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Enoch Light's Or.	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "What Price Amer-	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	"Merchants' Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 ica"; talk; drama	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	The Manhatters	Short Story Club
2:00 "Bull Session"; stu-	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	"Wild Azalias"
2:15 dent debate	Morton Franklin's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	"Wild Azalias"
2:30 Professional Golfers	"Indiana Indigo"	"Matinee in Rhythm";	Sport reports	String orchestra
2:45 Association Cham-	Danish Rambling Guild	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 pionship Matches	Paul Martin's Music	Song recital	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
3:15 Professional Golfers	"Novelettes"	Piano duet	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Association Cham-	Crazy Quilt in Rhythm	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
3:45 pionship Matches	Weather; news	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	Vienna String Quartet	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:15 Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	from Berlin, Germany	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Professional Golfers	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra;	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:45 Assn. Tournament	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Syncopation Piece	George Duffy's Orch.	National High School	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Syncopation Piece	George Duffy's Orch.	Band Concert	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Nat Brandwynne's	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Summertime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Orchestra	Dance Interlude	Bruce Backer's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Console Overtones	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	Dinner Concert
7:15 Interviews	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 "County Seat"	"From Hollywood To-	"People's Quiz Club";	Capt. Patrick Smith	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 "County Seat"	day"; variety	"People's Quiz Club"	"20th Century Music"	Kerry Dances
8:00 Columbia Concert	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; children's	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	sketch	Sport reports	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show; vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls"; native	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:45 questions; answers	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	
9:30 M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Bob Ripley's Piano;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	Hot Shots"; comedy	"Three Brides"	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	
10:00 Serenade"	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	Symphonic Strings with	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 "The West Remem-	Allen Roth's Orchestra	vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein	Stan Brown's Orch.
10:30 bers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45 Doris Rhodes	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 Barry Wood's Orch.	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	News Service

Amusements

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Laurence Olivier in *Clouds Over Europe*
RALPH RICHARDSON VALERIE HOBSON
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JOHNNY WEISSMULLER MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
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NO TIME FOR COMEDY
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Laurence OLIVIER Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-8200
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KATHARINE HEPBURN
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NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TOMORROW & THURS. 2:40
Mail orders until Aug. 26 — 50c Seats $2.20

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Boston Library Opens an Exhibit On City Planning

City planning is the subject around which the Boston Public Library has built an exhibition entitled "New Cities for Old" which has just opened at headquarters, in Copley Square. Boston, said to be the first American city definitely to establish organized city planning, is reported to have the most complete park and playground system in the country. One tenth of its total land area is devoted to parks and playgrounds.

The Library's own material is augmented by pictures and maps borrowed from the Boston Housing Authority and the Harvard Schools of Landscape Architecture and City Planning. The books, maps, pictures and plans displayed trace the development of city planning from the 15th century, when Leonardo da Vinci was interested in planning as a means of more effectively fortifying a city, up to the present day, when its primary aim is to promote the happiness and general welfare of city-dwellers.

The exhibition shows that conStates did not reach any great proscious city planning in the United portions until the middle of the 19th century, when the citizens of New York undertook the development of Central Park in 1857. From that point on most of the larger cities became interested in parks, and cultivated open spaces within urban and suburban limits. One showcase is devoted to material regarding traffic control and the introduction of longer, broader and more numerous highways. The question of housing is dealt with in books and pictures on large housing projects, private and governmental. Graduate students at Harvard and Columbia Universities have provided plans for future cities. The exhibition will remain open through Aug. 6.

Bennett Will Not Run in Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass, July 14—Republican prospects for recapturing the office of Mayor at the fall election took a slump yesterday with announcement by William A. Bennett that he will not be a candidate for renomination.

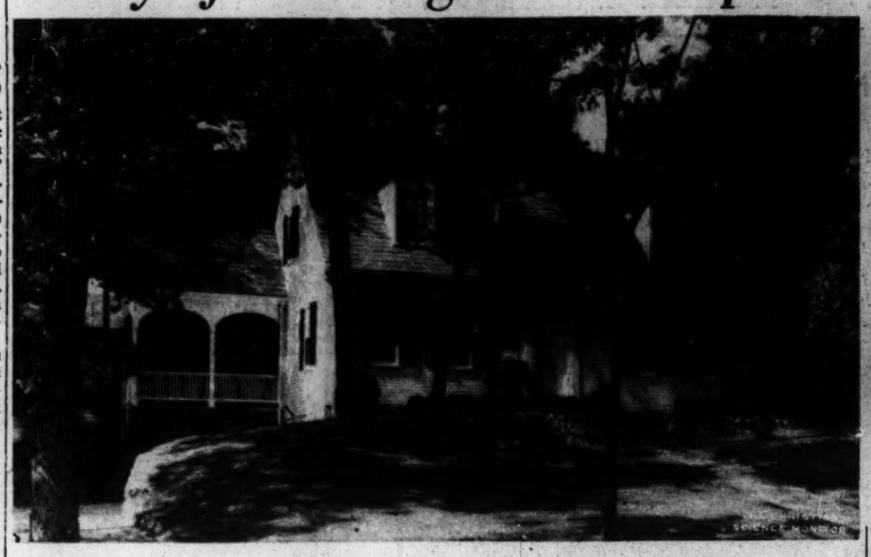
Although Republican leaders admit that one-time strong G. O. P. city has gone Democratic in the past 10 years, the margin of difference is not so marked as to guarantee the election of a Democrat when opposed by a popular Republican. This was clearly indicated in the election of Mayor Bennett two years ago when, on a recount, he was declared the victor over John S. Sullivan, Democrat, by 92 votes.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Architect's Home for Sale

Modern house of white clapboard, slate roof, built in 1936 by architect for own home. First floor, living room, study, dining room, kitchen and lavatory. Second floor, three bedrooms and two baths. Rockwool insulation throughout. One-car garage. Lot beautifully landscaped—about ½ of an acre on dead-end street, insuring quiet and privacy. Screened porch—many lovely trees. Seen by appointment. Telephone Kenmore 3100, or write Room 303, 248 Boylston St., Boston. This home a real bargain at $11,000.

Plenty of New England Atmosphere in These Modern Homes



Brookline Home of Isadore Richmond, Architect, Baker Circle, 7 Rooms

The 'Cape Cod' House an Architect Built

The Real Estate Week A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The home-seekers trail this week led to one of those rare exceptions to the general rule "don't be your own architect" if you would avoid the many construction pitfalls that may easily cost you, in the long run, far more than the architect's fee. The exception is the Brookline home of a professional architect who did his own designing.

The site of this answer to the question: "What does the average architect build for himself?" is Baker Circle which pulls off the West Roxbury Parkway just on the Boston side of the Brook Farm Parkway. Actually, the house is in Brookline. The architect is Isadore Richmond, who frankly admits that he has taken considerable liberties with what is known as the Cape Cod type of dwelling.

Simplicity in Seclusion

Snuggled back from the road in a grove of trees, at the crown of a sloping front yard that drops off 100 feet toward the street, the Richmond home depicts the architect's ideals of simplicity and quiet seclusion, a country-like atmosphere only a mile or so from the mile-a-minute Worcester Turnpike and seven miles from the heart of downtown Boston. Almost every architect seems to demand this type of seclusion, some even to the point of inconvenient transportation, should the family automobile fail to function or the housewife be left stranded by the head of the household who needs the car in business.

Unlike many architects who insist upon clinging to the "true-to-type" design, Mr. Richmond wanted a strictly modern home, without losing his hold entirely on the past. His Cape Cod (he does not like the term Cape Cod since this type of home was just as conspicuous in the old days in other parts of New England as it was on Cape Cod) hints of the one-time "story-and-a-half early colonial," yet breaks with tradition in such ways as inserting dormers in the roof.

Streamlined Kitchen

The so-called Cape Cod home was also without the Richmond features of slate roof and small chimney. It did have two windows on each side of the front door, however, although the windows were generally smaller than the 24-pane variety in the Brookline home. Graduated clapboards are true to period. But the colonial settler would have thrown up hands in amazement at the streamlined kitchen of the modern adaptation of the Cape Cod, the one-pipe steam-heating system, concealed radiation, and rock wool insulation.

The Richmond floor plan is unusually well adapted to the modern family's needs. The front hall, to the right of the front stairway, leads into a study. To the left of the stairway is the living room, 14 by 23 feet, considered by many architects to be the most practical shape for furniture arrangement. The living room takes up the left wing of the house, opening onto an 11 by 13 foot porch.

At the end of the front hall, to the right, the visitor passes by the downstairs lavatory into the kitchen. The dining room opens off the hall about halfway between the front door and the rear study, another unusually good effect. Ordinarily, the dining room door is opposite the living room entrance from the hall.

The study can very well be used for a maid's room, being handy to the kitchen, downstairs lavatory, and a rear hall closet. Entrance to the basement stairs is made from the rear hall without passing through the kitchen or study.

Upstairs Bath

In conventionally designed homes, the second-floor bathroom entrance is located at the head of the stairway.

This is no longer considered good practice. In the Richmond house, one bath opens into the master chamber located over the dining room and kitchen. The other bath opens into the hall several feet to the left of the stairway. There are three chambers in all.

According to the architect, this is the age of "gadgets" which may very easily add considerably to the cost of a home without being actually necessary to family comforts. Hence, a part of the architect's job today, he said, is to analyze and choose mechanical devices that will not add to the expense and complexities of home owning. Unless the would-be homeowner is careful, he pointed out, repairing and checking of mechanical features will "require the services of a mechanical engineer."

* * *

Beautiful Home Sold

Symbolic of the trend of Boston's grand old streets, Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street, away from single family residences to apartment house living and commercial schools was the sale this week of the 4½-story King residence at 118 Beacon Street to the Fisher School. One of Boston's famous old homes, the King residence is known for its exquisite woodwork, marble spiral staircase, and beautiful fireplaces, all 12 of which were imported from famous castles in Europe.

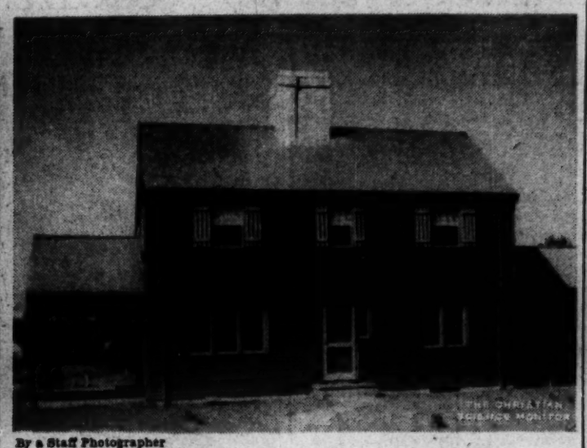
Although this home formerly cost well up in the six figures, its assessed valuation today is $75,000 despite its noteworthy appointments including a virtually priceless dining room done in Circassian walnut, skillfully carved ceilings, one of the largest private libraries in Boston, and oil paintings, done by prominent artists, built into the walls.

The sale was consumated through the brokerage office of Douglas and Hunneman of Arlington Street, co-operating with Meredith and Grew, Inc.

* * *

Concrete Homes Yet

Some time ago this column reported plans for the construction of 50 all-concrete homes in a community close to the Worcester Turnpike. For those who still wonder about those plans, we add that they are still definitely under consideration and not far from maturity. It will be the first community of this type within 50 miles of Boston and one of a very few of its type in New England.



By a Staff Photographer

Typical Livermore Gardens Home Off Turnpike

Dark-stained colonial Garrison home with plump, white chimney. Builder: Lewis J. Todd.

Site Selected for New England Base; Concord Expected to Get Huge Plant

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP)—The site for a New England Army air base had been selected and would be announced by the War Department in a few days, informed persons disclosed here last night.

The site of the proposed $9,000,000 base, for which Congress already has appropriated $3,608,000, probably would be at Concord, N. H., most informed persons indicated.

They estimated that within three months after announcement of the New England site the War Department would let contracts for construction.

The appropriation provides for a $600,000 hangar, 1,200 by 250 feet; four hangars, 200 by 220 feet, for $1,000,000; temporary barracks, utilities, and officers quarters.

Approximately 1,500 men would be stationed at the base when completed. Although Army officials have informed Congress they believed airplane shops and hangars should be constructed underground to protect them from attacks, one member of the House Military Affairs Committee said this procedure probably would not be followed in New England.

Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, the Committee member, said that because of the scores of airports around New England where planes could be kept, the major base would be used chiefly for repair and overhaul, eliminating the necessity for underground facilities.

And Was This Officer's Face Red?

One Boston motorist came into his own this week. In his time he had been stopped by the police (who hasn't?) and asked for his license and registration. "Let's see your papers," was familiar to him. And no matter how innocent a citizen may be there is a certain uneasiness when the arm of the law puts that question.

This motorist had driven up to a stop light and was waiting for it to change when suddenly he felt and heard a terrific crash! Someone had run into him from the rear. He got out, looked at a stove-in bumper, looked up at the car that had done the damage—and behold! Out stepped a state trooper in a nice blue uniform!

Here was the law on the defensive. Said our hero, "Let's see your papers." An embarrassed trooper produced his driving license.

"Of course, you will want to see the car registration," he said.

"Oh, yes," said our hero.

The trooper bent into the car. Soon a slight red could be seen behind the ears as he felt around in all corners. "They hide these things in about seven places," he said. "I can't seem to find it." Our hero, elevated for once through circumstances to a high estate where he could be generous, said: "Never mind. I'll take it from the license plates. That ought to be good enough."

"Thanks," said the grateful trooper who by this time had explained that it all happened when he drove up trying to spot a car which had gone through a red light at the previous intersection. He had looked up for only a minute but that was enough to cause the crash.

Off went the trooper. Off went the motorist, a new look of self-confidence in his eye. At last he had had his day. At last he had said to an officer, "Let's see your papers!"

Women Told Work Counts More In Reform Schemes Than Talk

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The liquor business will be controlled when the citizens take over responsibility for the job and co-operate with the police and the licensing board," declared Miss Mary E. Driscoll, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board. Appointed under four governors of Massachusetts, Miss Driscoll has waged a relentless fight against illegal liquor traffic.

"I was appointed to the Board," said she, "over great opposition, because no woman ever had served in that capacity before. Because of the legal absence of liquor at that time, I was tolerated. But I have been appointed again and again to this fighting role. It hasn't been easy, but women must get down to real work if they are to accomplish anything worthwhile. They spend too much time dressing up and pinning flowers on their chests, going to club conventions and talking. They must learn to carry through and see that the measures they work for are enforced when they become laws.

Regret of Repeal

"It was the women that repealed prohibition. When they got what they wanted they stopped. If they had looked ahead and studied the best means to supervise the liquor traffic and set up laws to control it, things would not be in the terrible mess they are today. Women who voted to repeal prohibition now come to me weeping because their daughters are drinking at bars. That never should have been allowed. Women should have worked for laws against it when they were working for repeal. But now there is no such law, neither is there any law that forbids the sale of liquor near a church or school."

Miss Driscoll is far from being the reformer type of woman. She is big-hearted and broad-minded, the kind of woman one would like to talk over one's problems with, not to get sentimental sympathy, but a deep probing to the bottom of things and a clear and just view of matters. She has been interested in social work all her life and besides her membership on the Licensing Board, she has been appointed by the Chief Justice to the Massachusetts Board of Probation. She is State Chairman of the Better Homes Committee, on the Advisory Committee for Boston schools, Field Agent for Protective Social Measures of the Massachusetts Women's Federation, and Vice-President of the Association for Independent Living.

World Affairs at Home

Such a wide range of activities has given her an amazing insight into the lives of women of all classes. She has little patience with the woman who joins clubs organized for good purposes, but who doesn't get down to real work herself. As an instance of this she told of being invited to attend a meeting of the International Relations Club. Being too busy to go, she asked the woman who invited her if she would go with her to a settlement house where she had work to do, and see international relations at first hand. Her guest went, but was shocked and actually frightened at meeting a Chinese near the settlement house.

"What possible good could that woman do by talking about helping the Chinese in China, when she was scared at meeting a Chinaman on the streets of Boston?" Miss Driscoll asked. "Right where you find yourself you can do everything necessary in international relations. Begin with your own units and solve the problems there before you try to settle the world problems."

In regard to law enforcement, Miss Driscoll urges people to have confidence in the authorities and to co-operate with them. Too often good men are elected to office then left to fight alone, she said.

"The one thing that discourages me is the 'What's the use?' attitude of the public. People say, all politicians are corrupt, so what's the use in trying to support them in their work? That is not true. There are many fine, honest politicians, a word much too loosely used. They cannot fight alone but must have the co-operation of citizens. Let them know when you see law being flouted, or think of helpful measures. Something will get done about it. I have been on the firing line a long time and I still have faith in human nature. I have worked in slums and in prisons, and I know there is good to be found in every human being."

Governors' Wives Aid Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—A three-day conference on "Politics and the Public Conscience," sponsored by the Braman Fund Committee for the Defense of the Constitution, will be held at Dartmouth College July 18-20. The conference will be sponsored by more than 50 patriotic women, led by the wives of the six New England Governors.

Among the speakers will be Dr. William Starr Myers, Professor of History at Princeton University; Frank Rising, Labor Editor of Business Week; Harry Page, Welfare Commissioner of New Hampshire; Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security; William R. Castle, former Under Secretary of State; and Samuel B. Pettingill, former Representative from Indiana.

Rail Traffic Held Up

QUINCY, Mass., July 14 (AP)—A disabled engine tied up northbound traffic from South Shore communities on the New Haven Railroad today for three-quarters of an hour and delayed about a thousand commuters en route to Boston. Trains had to be rerouted over the West Quincy branch before normal schedules were resumed. A faulty cylinder disabled the train en route to Boston from Greenbush.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have yet to see the house that didn't have at least one room in which the air just seemed to stand still the minute an ultra-warm day came around. And often (particularly in the Cape Cod type of house with the pitched roof) it turns out to be one of the bedrooms!

However, relief in the way of an electric fan that can be toted around from room to room . . . is but a matter of something like $3.95 up. Which, considering the years that one of them will stand by you, is pretty inexpensive to our way of thinking. Of course this price is for what General Electric calls their Junior Fan . . . and the others may be quiet fans and the Pedestal type that people seem to be going in for nowadays. Plenty of them are equipped with ample power to stir the air up in the largest living room around, too. You get the G-E fans at places like The Edison Shop at 39 Boylston Street, J. B. Hunter's at 60 Summer Street, or Jordan Marsh's. Just to name a few places.

Dusting Powder Distributor

Well, at last we've found something that has a lot of sense . . . as far as dusting powder, and getting it on you (with more on you than on the floor!) is concerned. Called the "Body Duster" . . . by Fabergé. It's extremely good looking, in fact, as attractive as it is useful. Which is saying a lot these days when that's what women are looking for. It's rather an odd piece to describe . . . but perhaps you'll get a bit of the idea when we tell you that it's on the idea of the brush the hairdresser uses when he powders your neckline. You see, the handle is of transparent crystal, all hollow inside—so it'll hold a good month's supply of dusting powder. Which seeps on down through a topknot of South American goat's hair that is ever and ever so soft. Being able to see inside the handle naturally makes it easy for you to tell when your supply is getting low, and the Body Duster is ready for a refill. And all you have to do to put in the refill—which comes in the form of a powder cartridge—is to unscrew the handle from the brush and put it in. Surely nothing could be more simple! Incidentally, it all sits upright in a crystal support, and is topped by a transparent cylindrical canopy to keep it clean and prevent any from spilling around. It's fitted with either a scent called Aphrodisia, or one called Woodhue. And there are eau de colognes and bath essences to match, just by way of making up an ensemble for yourself. Sold at Filene's, C. Crawford Hollidge's, Jordan Marsh's, and Slattery's. A grand gift for your week-end hostess, by the way. For $2.50 complete with one powder refill. These by the way are four for a dollar.

Here are Belts of Bengaline Ribbon

Even a wide belt can add much in the way of chic to almost any frock you own . . . but when it's one of those new multi-colored cummerbunds as shown at Filene's at the neckwear counter, it'll be twice as tricky. Because they're made up of bengaline ribbon, and although there are plain colored ones, we liked those that combined many colors best of all. There are something like five rows of ribbon, and each ribbon ties through a little eyelet . . . leaving you with five bows right at your midriff! For only 59c, too.

Chenille Jackets for Summer Wear

For a summer jacket that can be worn at the beach in the morning, on the clubhouse porch if you find a coolish afternoon, and then on into the evening to top your sheer white evening gown . . . we'll take one of those chenille jackets that T. D. Whitney sells for $3.19. A light cream color that you'll call white and which will go with any color. The chenille is fashioned on so that there's a smooth up and down and zigzag design. Two pockets, too. And naturally you can tub them as well as you can your favorite bedspread!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

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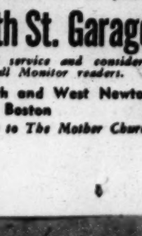

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Yankees' Lead Reduced to 5½ Games—Field Narrows in Swampscott Golf

Red Sox Moving Closer to Yankees

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those baseball-thinking enthusiasts who can see only the Yankees in this American League pennant race, were not too sure of themselves today. After having won three successive world titles and established what appeared to be a comfortable lead in the first half of the current campaign, the New York powerhouse is suddenly attacked by a dangerously confident band of Red Sox.

With nine straight and 13 triumphs in the most recent 15 starts, the Sox are now accepted as a serious threat to the Yankee supremacy. It takes time to convert critics who have watched the great machine of Joe McCarthy crush all types of opposition for better than three years, but the conversion is gathering momentum. A few more Boston victories and Yankee defeats, and even McCarthy's bat boy will be forced to admit that perhaps Joe Cronin has a fair ball club at Fenway Park.

Lead Mere 5½ Games

By winning last night's 10-inning contest at Cleveland, the Red Sox reduced the Yankee pace to 5½ games. There is much talk about the closeness of the flag scramble in the National League, but this morning there was more space between first and second places in the senior circuit, than there was between the same berths in the American. How strange it will seem to follow a close race in the Harridge group.

In forcing this unexpected transformation in the American League flag situation, Joe Cronin has won seven out of eight from the Yanks, three out of four from the Athletics, two straight from Washington and one at Cleveland. In New York before and after the All-Star game, the Red Sox were the chief topic of discussion. Even New Yorkers congratulated Joe Cronin for sweeping that memorable five-game series at Yankee Stadium. It was a great event in this centennial year. But those close to the Sox are hoping, confidently, that greater events are ahead.

Pounded Feller

Cronin's big chance lies in the assistance he can get from the rest of the league. In order to break down the New York monopoly, he must have help from the other six clubs. Detroit offered a hand yesterday by defeating the leaders. Tomorrow the locals close their series at Cleveland and then move along to the Automobile City. Incidentally, in the process of winning last night the Sox embarrassed the hero of the All-Star game—young Bobby Feller.

Meanwhile, the Bees close their Cardinal series tomorrow and then tackle the Reds. Casey Stengel should have won two games as the western invasion opened yesterday, but his boys let him down and the Cardinals gained an even split in the doubleheader. Twelve Boston runners were stranded as the visitors won the curtain raiser, 5-3. The second saw Danny MacFayden win his seventh game.

* * *

Briefs . . . Buddy Hassett has joined the five-hit club . . . He did it in the first game yesterday . . . Eddie Miller has improved rapidly at the plate in the past month . . . His home run and single figured prominently in MacFayden's win . . . Phil Masi caught the second game and tripled Miller home with one big run . . . Bill Posedel, Bee right-hander, seems to have more on the ball than any of his mates, but at times he is hit very hard . . . Cincinnati, apparently, did not miss Ival Goodman yesterday at the Polo Grounds . . . Bucky Walters blanked the Giants by 7-0.

Local Box Scores

Bees

July 13

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
J Martin, 3b	5	1	2	2	2	1	0
Brown, ss, 2b	5	0	2	2	2	3	0
Slaughter, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mize, 1b	5	0	0	0	5	2	0
Medwick, lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Padgett, c	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Owen, c	1	1	0	0	3	1	0
Moore, cf	4	1	2	2	5	1	0
S. Martin, 2b	3	1	3	3	2	2	0
*Myers, ss	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Davis, p	2	0	2	2	0	1	0
Cooper, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	38	5	12	13	27	13	0
BOSTON							
Garms, rf	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	1	5	5	8	0	0
Simmons, lf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
West, cf	3	0	1	2	4	0	0
Cuccinello, 2b	5	0	1	1	0	4	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, ss	4	0	2	3	2	3	1
Lopez, c	3	1	1	1	7	1	0
Posedel, p	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
†Huber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turner, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Masi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Warstler	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	3	14	16	27	9	2

*Ran for S. Martin in sixth. †Batted for Posedel in sixth. ‡Batted for Turner in seventh. §Batted for Lanning in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, West, Cuccinello, Davis 2, S. Martin, Brown, Hassett. Two-base hits, Miller, West. Hits, off Posedel, 10 in 6 innings; off Davis, 11 in 5 2-3 innings; off Turner, 0 in 1 inning; off Cooper, 3 in 3 1-3 innings; oy Lanning, 2 in 1 inning; off Frankhouse, 0 in 1 inning. Left on base, St. Louis 9, Boston 12. Sacrifice, Davis. Base on balls, by Posedel 2, by Davis 2, by Cooper 2. Struck out, by Posedel 6, by Davis, by Cooper 3. Double play, S. Martin, Brown and Mize. Balk, Posedel. Winning pitcher, Davis. Losing pitcher, Posedel. Time, 2h. 18m. Umpires, Stark, Goetz and Campbell. Attendance, 4982 paid; 1202 boys.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	1	1	12	2	0
Simmons, lf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
West, cf, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cuccinello, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Majeski, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Warstler, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Miller, ss	3	2	2	3	4	3	1
Masi, c	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
MacFayden, p	3	0	2	2	1	0	1
Totals	31	3	8	12	27	15	2
ST. LOUIS							
J. Martin, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Brown, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	4	0
Slaughter, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Mize, 1b	4	1	2	2	8	1	1
*Gutteridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medwick, lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Moore, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Owen, c	2	0	1	1	3	1	0
Padgett, c	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Myers, ss	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Warneke, p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Shoun, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	6	6	24	10	2

*Ran for Mize in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Miller, Padgett, Masi, MacFayden. Three-base hit, Masi. Home run, Miller. Hits, off Warneke, 6 in 6 1-3 innings; off Shoun, 0 in 1 2-3 innings. Left on base, St. Louis 3, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Warneke, by MacFayden 2. Struck out, by Warneke, by MacFayden, by Shoun. Double plays, MacFayden, Miller and Hassett; Warstler, Cuccinello and Hassett. Losing pitcher, Warneke. Time, 1h. 39m. Umpires, Goetz, Campbell and Stark.

Red Sox

July 13

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	5	1	1	1	2	3	0
Cramer, cf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	0	1	1	10	1	0
Williams, rf	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	1	0	0	4	4	0
Vosmik, lf	5	0	1	2	1	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
Peacock, c	3	1	2	2	6	0	0
Wilson, p	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Dickman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rich, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Finney	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	6	10	12	30	11	2
CLEVELAND							
Hemsley, c	5	1	2	2	12	0	0
Weatherly, rf	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Chapman, cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Trosky, 1b	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Heath, lf	4	1	1	1	5	1	1
Keltner, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	3	0
Grimes, 2b, ss	4	1	0	0	0	4	0
Webb, ss	2	0	2	2	2	2	0
Hale, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Feller, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breaca, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eisenstat, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Harder, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Pytlak	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
§Solters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
¶Mulnar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	5	10	10	30	6	1

*Batted for Heving in 10th. †Batted for Broaca in fifth. ‡Batted for Dobson in eighth. §Batted for Eisenstat in ninth. ¶Batted for Harder in 10th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5

Runs batted in, Wilson, Doerr, Cramer, Williams, Finney, Hemsley, Weatherly, Solters, Chapman. Two-base hits, Vosmik, Williams. Stolen bases, Heath, Solters, Cronin. Sacrifice hit, Williams. Double play, Foxx, Cronin and Doerr. Left on bases, Boston 9, Cleveland 10. Base on balls, by Wilson 2, by Feller 3, by Dickman, by Rich, by Harder 2. Struck out, by Wilson 3, by Feller 5, by Broaca, by Dobson 3, by Eisenstat, by Harder, by Dickman. Hits off Feller 8 in 3 1-3 innings, off Broaca 1 in 1 2-3 innings, off Dobson none in 3 innings, off Eisenstat none in 1 inning, off Wilson 7 in 8 innings (none out in 9th), off Dickman 2 in 1-3 inning, off Heving 1 in 2-3 inning, off Harder 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Heving; losing pitcher, Harder. Umpires, Hubbard, Rommel and Rue. Time of game, 3h. 53m. Official paid attendance, 38,000.

Two prominent Danish mermaids are only 13 years old.

The New York Giants won 26 games in a row in 1916.

Who Will Be the Winner?

By a Staff Photographer

Among these eight Massachusetts golfers is the winner of the 1939 State amateur golf championship at Tedesco, for they are the quarter-finalists. The new champion will be crowned after the final match tomorrow. (1) Allan Ellis, The Country Club; (2) R. W. Wilson, South Shore; (3) Ted Adams, South Shore; (4) F. T. Pfaelzer, The Country Club; (5) Carl Nettelbladt, Framingham; (6) Ray Marad, George Wright Club; (7) Bobby Knowles, The Country Club; (8) T. G. O'Leary, Sharon.

Final Tomorrow At Tedesco For Amateur Crown

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a day of upsets that saw most of the favorites on the outside looking in, six Massachusetts golfers who had never reached the quarter-finals before teed off in the round of eight at Tedesco today as the search narrowed for a new State amateur champion.

At the close of play today only two golfers will be left in the tournament, with the final at 36 holes scheduled to come off tomorrow morning. To predict who will climb to the throne left vacant this year by Freddy Wright of Trapelo would be venturesome in the extreme, in view of what happened yesterday. In fact, it would be even too hazardous to hazard a guess as to who the finalists will be.

Favorites Fall

Consider, if you will, that no less than 12 pre-tournament favorites were eliminated in the two rounds yesterday. There were so many favorites because most of the older stars, including Francis Ouimet, Jess Guilford, and Wright failed to compete. Then consider also that of the eight who drove off in the rain this morning, only two had ever reached the quarter-finals. These two were Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, who was beaten in this round at Charles River in 1936, and Frank Pfaelzer of the same club, who went into the semifinals at Essex 11 years ago.

The six newcomers included Ray Marad of George Wright, R. W. "Bunny" Wilson of South Shore, Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, Tom O'Leary of Sharon, Teddy Adams of South Shore, and Allan Ellis of The Country Club. Each of these "unknowns" had a feather in his cap for a major victory.

Joe Lynch Out

Marad defeated both Ken Corcoran of Oyster Harbors and Joe Lynch, the 1933 champion; Wilson put out Francis Doyle of Wachusett, the highest ranking amateur in the recent State open at Worcester; Nettelbladt, the former professional who blows hot and cold, outlasted Art Peterson of Green Hill, to win on the 18th; O'Leary eliminated Davey Whiteside, the 1937 titleholder in a first-round match; Adams gave lanky Ted Bishop of Woodland a 3-and-1 defeat to think about; and Ellis won on the 19th from Mel Merritt, Secretary of the M. G. A. and a real pre-tournament threat.

All eight of these golfers were given possibilities of taking the crown. Knowles, who annexed The Country Club Cup this spring, met Pfaelzer in the first match of the day and for sentimental reasons was named a favorite all over again. Marad and Wilson, the latter having won The Country Club Cup twice in his career, met in the second match of the day, with the winner meeting the winner of the first match this afternoon.

Lower Half

In the lower half of the draw, Carl Nettelbladt faced OLeary, son of a Sharon greenskeeper, while Adams, former State caddie champion, met Ellis. The winners of these two matches were due to face each other this afternoon for the right to enter the final tomorrow.

Nettelbladt, by reason of the golf he has shown he is capable of playing but does not always play, was expected to meet Adams, with the ultimate victor a toss-up. Some of the experts believed Carl about due for a couple of sizzling rounds, while still others thought that young Teddy was the class of the field.

Other top-notchers who joined the gallery yesterday included Bobby Hood of Tedesco, the current Maine intercollegiate champion; Leo Martin of Sandy Burr, this year's repeating medalist; Emery Stratton of Belmont, runner-up to Wright last year; Jerry Anderson of Green Hill, former caddie and State junior champion, and Bob Adams of Wollaston, Ted's younger brother, who is the current State junior titlist. More than that, every member of Tedesco's victorious Windeler-Shield combination fell by the wayside.

Boston Yacht Club Cruise Heads Week-End Yachting

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Boston Yacht Club cruise taking column one notice in headline honors, this week end's yachting calendar shows a busy program for all ports along the Massachusetts coastlines, with special emphasis along Boston's own North and South Shores.

Tomorrow, a racing start off Marblehead Rocks sends the Boston Yacht Club's annual cruise under way with a short run to Scituate, where the sailing division meets the power division who had proceeded to the South Shore destination at will. Starting gun for the 15 and more yachts at the 'Head booms at 1:40. The cruise disbands next Thursday at Block Island, R. I.

Fifth Race

About an hour later Corinthian's inside and outside race committees will sound the starts for the fifth race in the first series of the regular Saturday afternoon racing. Sunday Marblehead activities include the fourth race in the Sunday series of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Sunday's scheduled open date for the Boston Bay yachtsmen's inter-club activities has been gobbled up as far as five of the classes are concerned. This week Wessagusett Yacht Club at Fore River sent an invitation to the Indians, Hull Sea Birds, Winabouts and Stars in its first contribution to inter-club racing for many years. The first gun sounds at 1:30.

For the Indians, the engagement will be counted in the regular inter-club standing of the season, which finds Squantum's Chick Graf holding a seven-point margin over Harry Colburn's Mohawk. Herbie Allbright's fast-flying Osseo and Jimmy Feeney's Wiwona are astern of Mohawk by one point.

Special trophies will be awarded winners and in most cases runners-up in all classes, including the Indians. Wessagusett's own Winabouts will vie with other Boston Bay Winabouts, and will provide the feature race of the day.

There are few who do not remember when Jerry Boston, of Wessagusett and Waban, last year helmed his Me-Oh-My to an outstanding triumph in his first race. The addition of the Wessagusett Winabouts should bring a record turn-out in this class for the season. To date this class has had a disappointing number in comparison with other years.

Early Ace

BOULDER Colo., July 14 (AP)—Bobby Beecroft's only 11 but he's a member of the Hole-in-One-Club. The Topeka, Kan., lad aced the 85-yard fourth hole at Mountain View Golf course with a seven iron.

Hollingsworth Traded

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 (AP)—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club announced yesterday Al Hollingsworth had been traded to the Newark Bears for Roy John Hughes, 27-year-old right-hander. Hollingsworth has won no games and lost nine this season.

Australians May Play at Longwood

The appearance of Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford, Australian Davis Cup stars, in Longwood's Bowl tourney next week was awaiting last-minute judgement early this afternoon as the Bowl committee met to decide whether the Aussie stars should fly from the coast for the meeting.

With Quist and Crawford both entering, this year's Bowl would witness its best crop of entries in years.

Bowl Entries Increase

BULLETIN

Longwood officials announced today that Bitsy Grant has withdrawn from the Longwood Bowl competition which begins next week. A wire received from Grant stated that he would be unable to make the trip.

Six of the U. S. ranking stars of 1938 are assured entries in next week's 47th running of the annual Longwood Bowl tournament as the dead-line draws near.

Gil Hunt, Gardnar Mulloy, Jack Kramer, Hal Surface, Ernie Sutter and Bitsy Grant are those signed.

Grant and Mulloy entries were received earlier in the week, but the names of Hunt, Kramer, Surface and Sutter are new ones added to the fast-growing list.

Hunt, No. 9 in ranking for 1938, was runner-up to Wilmer Allison in 1937, the year Allison permanently retired the old Bowl. Last year he sent in his entry too late, and the committee refused him; but this year Hunt sent his entry in early, while at the same time showing true sportsmanship in returning to Longwood.

Kramer ranks 11th, and is one of the budding California stars. Surface, 18th in ranking last year, is due for a sharp rise this season with his improved play. He was runner-up to Wayne Sabin in last week's Eastern Slope tournament at North Conway, N. H.

Sutter, just one notch below Surface, is another improved player this year. He was intercollegiate champion in 1936 and 1937.

The committee headed by Dave Niles, veteran Bowl and National Doubles official, will tomorrow night make the draw for the tournament which opens Monday morning. The seeded list will appear in Sunday papers.

W. A. D.

Tiller Talk

Hingham takes the South Shore spotlight tomorrow with its invitation inter-state series with the Saunderstown (Rhode Island) Yacht Club. The three-race series, tomorrow afternoon, Sunday morning and afternoon, will be sailed in Lawley 15-footers, the new class which has proved so popular at both yacht clubs.

* * *

The Saunderstown Lawleys are keel, whereas the Hingham Lawleys, whose racing port has much shallower water, are center board. A return race at the visitors' course in Narragansett Bay is scheduled for Aug. 19 and 20.

* * *

The first race in the home-and-home annual series between the Plymouth and Duxbury yachtsmen takes place Sunday at the Pilgrim Yacht Club.

* * *

Commodore W. Marriott Welch of the Scituate Y. C. has donated a prize for the first day's sailing run of the cruise, while subsequent racing trophies have been donated by the Flag Officers.

* * *

Eastern's fleet took a day off from their cruising runs by holding a special race off the Nantucket Yacht Club yesterday. Nelson Aldrich's Eight Meter, Armida, won the Universal rating class event, and Harry K. and Pike Noyes' Tioga Too was first in the cruising class. By invitation the Vineyard Interclubs of the Nantucket Yacht Club raced, with Charles A. Kivert's Cythera first.

* * *

Frances McElwain's Shooting Star took the feature 17-foot engagement of Cohasset's racing yesterday. William Putnam's Widgeon 11 received the cannon in the Cape Cod Knockabouts; Susan Simonds' Tar Baby recorded a win in the Herreshoffs; while Peggy Bemis' Shu-fly took two firsts and one third as the Rookies had a busy afternoon of it.

* * *

A partial pre-view of next week's North Shore junior yacht racing was held yesterday when Swampscott's junior forces—four crews in number—turned back a like number of Pleon youngsters. Nancy Dunwoody, following in the footsteps of her illustrious brother, two years ago North Shore junior champ, led seven boy rivals by taking two straight firsts sailed in Swampscott dories.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Swim Association Holds Meet

There will be plenty of competition in the Boston Swimming Association's eighth annual meet at Canobie Lake Pool, Salem, N. H., tonight. Men and women stars of New England are all competing in the open meeting.

One of the events of the card, the women's 440-yard freestyle, pits Doris Brennan, Olneyville, defending champion, and Dot Leonard, Worcester Women's Swimming Association, against each other again. They swam to a dead heat in the 220 last year. Twelve-year-old Norma Ewart of Olneyville who early this month won the junior 440 title is also entered in the event.

Onset Bay Races

Fifteen men are vying for the senior 100-meter freestyle event which finds Alan Harmon, B. S. A. defending his title. In the field are two men who have beaten him recently, Bill Runge, Boston Y. M. C. A., and Dan Regan, Lowell.

The invitation dive should provide stiff competition for champion Bernie Kelly of Gardner inasmuch as his three rivals in the recent N. E. A. A. U. diving championships are once again listed in the competition. They are Henry Heywood, Greenwood; Len Cath, Olneywood, and Henry McNamara, Boston Y. M. C. A.

* * *

According to an announcement from the Onset Bay Chamber of Commerce, the Onset Bay Association together with the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs Association sponsors their third annual regatta and cruise starting today and ending one week hence.

Invitations have been sent out to yacht clubs from Maine to Virginia, and a large fleet—possibly 200 yachts—is expected to enroll. Tomorrow night outer Onset Bay and Onset Island will be encircled in red lights, during which a "parade of horribles" will be staged. After the "parade," all yachtsmen are invited to a ball which will be held at the Longwood Garden Hotel.

Shaughnessy Prepares

Dick Shaughnessy is preparing now for his defense of the national skeet championship which begins the second week in August in San Francisco. He and his Hilltop cohorts are making ready to take the individual, two-man and five-man competition.

* * *

The annual Boston Newspaperman's Golf tourney will be held Monday at the George Wright Golf Club. Lunch and prizes are being donated by the city of Boston.

* * *

The Boston Olympets chalked up their easiest win of the season last night when they trounced the Manhattan Beach Girls softball forces from New York, 16-4.

* * *

Forbes Cup Polo

Myopia's polo quartet has opened up its final practice campaign in preparation for a strong defense of the W. Cameron Forbes cup final to be played Saturday, July 22. Tomorrow's regular scheduled match at the Hamilton field has been postponed in order to allow for a more thorough-going practice session.

Prince Olav of Norway is a crack sailing boat skipper.

Boston Y. C. Cruise

Complete list to date of sail and power fleet making up the Boston Yacht Club cruise which starts tomorrow is as follows:

Sail

Aldoma, George W. Milton.
Betty IV, Clifton H. Dwinnell, Jr.
Boreqove II, Donald W. Gardner, Vice-Commodore.
Cinqua, George B. Doane.
Damajo, Harold P. Cooley.
Flying Cloud III, Allen N. Bennett.
Grandpa, Samuel B. Jones, Jr.
Indian, William A. Prescott.
Jay Two, A. D. Chesterton, Rear-Commodore.
Kathlena II, James M. Hoy.
Katonah, Harold J. Smith.
Marigold, William W. Nichols.
Nahma, Eben O. Young.
Omphale, Roger M. Bury.
Seguin, Thomas M. Elcock, Commodore.
White Swan, William F. Swan.
Wind Whistle, Richard D. McMullan.
Yram, George H. Kelley, Power
Arajo, ouis Aronson.
Atlanta II, Edmund J. Brandon.
Bandit, Burnelle Q. Hawkins.
Commanche, Ralph P. Worden.
Conquest, Charles A. Sawyer, Jr.
Enrom V, Dr. George W. Morse, Fleet Surgeon.
Evening Star, Martin V. B. Cox.
Firefly, Frank Sawyer.
Gee-Gee M, Porter Johnson, Fleet Captain.
Jean W. II, Ralph B. Webber.
Margaret, Herbert A. Miller.
Panther, Harold T. N. Smith.
Sarah Ellen II, Charles E. Whitten.
Stowaway, Holcombe J. Brown.
Venture, Harold W. Pierce.

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T	R	A	P		E	T	A			F	I	N		
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		I	O	N			N	O	D					
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Tauck Tours

U. S. Open Champion Stars in P. G. A. Golf—Three No. 1 Collegians Advance

Nelson Takes Great Stride For National Title Double

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—By playing 27 holes in 19 pars and eight birdies, Byron Nelson, the reigning U. S. open champion from Reading, Pa., yesterday came a big step closer to becoming the first golfer since Gene Sarazen to win the open and the P. G. A. championships in the same year.

Nelson, one of the best iron players in the business, blew blond Emerick Kocsis of Orion, Mich., out of the 22nd P. G. A. tournament at the Pomonok Country Club by the lop-sided score of 10 and 9.

Runyan Loses

All in the same afternoon Defending Champion Paul Runyan came to the end of a nine-match winning streak, Henry Picard had to haul himself up by his boot straps to avoid losing to a little-known assistant pro and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison reached the semifinal round in his first P. G. A. tourney. But it was Nelson who put on the demonstration of how this sub-normally short golf course should be played.

The slim ex-Texan, who holds the 36-hole tournament record of 130 strokes, did half that well for the morning half of his quarter-final "match" with Kocsis. Lord Byron, with seven 3's on his card, shot a seven-under-par 65, and since that left him 7 up, had to go only nine more holes to close out the match.

Even Nelson was willing to admit his morning's work was a "masterpiece."

In today's 36-hole semifinal, which he must win for a shot at the feat Sarazen performed in 1922, Nelson will go up against Harrison, the lean, lanky ex-Arkansan from Oak Park, Ill., who hasn't been very bashful either, in his handling of Pomonok's par.

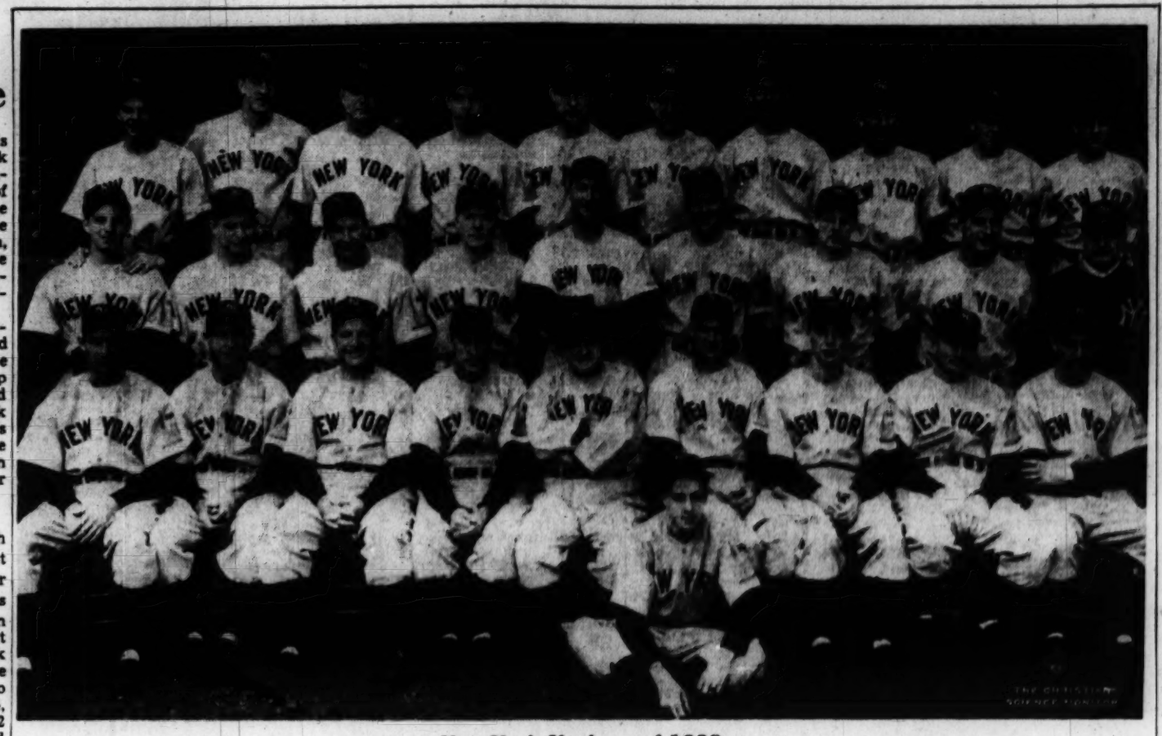
Dutch, one of the country's most promising younger pros, won his semifinal spurs by turning back Horton Smith, his original sponsor, 4 and 3. In the upper half of the draw, Dick Metz, no worse than even after the seventh hole in the morning, whipped Runyan, 2 and 1, and Picard had to win the last two holes to top California-born Rod Munday, Runyan's assistant, by the same score.

Runyan and Metz had a nip-and-tuck battle all the way, and one that attracted a good half of the day's 1,000 galleryites. Metz, 4 up at the half-way mark on a 66 and a handsome 100-yard niblick pitch that came within two inches of holing out for an eagle at the 18th, lost half of that lead when Runyan came back with a sub-par 33 for the first afternoon nine.

Runner-up

But Dick, runner-up to Ralph Guldahl in the open at Denver last year, wasn't letting this chance for a national title slip out of his grasp. Runyan came up on even terms with him through the next five holes, and right there Dick shut the door in his face. He chipped up 4 feet from the pin to win the 33rd hole with a birdie 4, gave Runyan a stymie to go 2 up on the 34th, and then halved the 35th to win the match.

Munday, like Kocsis playing in his first major tournament, gave Picard an unexpectedly close game. He was even or better against him from the fourth hole until "Pic" finally went in front at the 31st, as Munday knocked his drive out of bounds. Rod made one more try, squaring the match for the last time with a fine approach that brought him a birdie 4 at the 33rd. But wandering tee shots got Munday in trouble on the next two holes and a par-par finish was enough for Picard to win.



New York Yankees of 1938

Left to right, back row: George Selkirk, outfield; John Murphy, pitcher; Paul Andrews, pitcher; Joe Di Maggio, outfield; Charles Ruffing, pitcher; Vernon Gomez, pitcher; Steve Sundra, pitcher; Arndt Jorgens, catcher; Myril Hoag, outfield; Monte Pearson, pitcher. Second Row: Tommy Henrich, outfield; Joe Glenn, catcher; Irving Hadley, pitcher; Paul Schrieber, pitcher; William Dickey, catcher; Robert Rolfe, third base; Lou Gehrig, first base; Earle Painter, trainer. First row: Joe Gordon, second base; William Knickerbocker, infield; John Schulte, coach; Art Fletcher, coach; Joseph V. McCarthy, manager; Earle Combs, coach; Ellsworth Dahlgren, infield; Alvin Powell, outfield; Frank Crosetti, shortstop. In front of group is Tim Sullivan, bat boy.

College Stars Dominate Western Amateur Tourney

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 14 (AP)—The Western amateur golf tournament moved into its third round today with at least a half-dozen players wishing the officials had not mailed those special invitations to a trio of college teams.

The invitations were sent because few college players belong to clubs in the Western Golf Association and they would not have been eligible otherwise. Duke, Stanford, and Oklahoma accepted.

The 16 survivors included the No. 1 man of each college. Strewn by the wayside were six veterans vanquished by the youngsters, Don Kennedy of Stanford, Skip Alexander of Duke and Marvin Mesch of Oklahoma.

Alexander created most surprise by eliminating David "Spec" Goldman of Dallas, one of the pre-tournament favorites, although it took him four extra holes. In the morning he ousted John Holmstrom of Rockford, Ill., 3 and 2.

Mesch, Oklahoma collegiate champion, surprised the gallery by dropping Jack Munger, another Dallas veteran, 2 and 1, and stayed in with a similar victory over Otis Duncan of Oklahoma City.

Kennedy playing the kind of golf which carried Stanford to the national team title, ousted Grover Austin of Oklahoma City, 4 and 2, then bumped George Victor of Chicago, conqueror of former Champion Chick Evans, 2 and 1.

A fourth collegian, defending Champion Bob Babbish of Detroit, defeated E. J. Rogers of Oklahoma City, 3 and 2, in the second round and continued his title defense against Billy Coffey of Fort Worth, Texas, who tripped one of Alexander's teammates, Robert Brownell of Washington, D. C.

Down the Sports Trail

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 14 (AP) — These are happy days at Fritz's little barber shop at Van Meter, Iowa.

What with Bob Feller, the town's most famous native son, doing big things with his fast ball for the Cleveland Indians, the baseball clan which gathers daily at Fritz's is content and even a bit boisterous this summer

All the overalled friends of 20-year-old Bob believe the farm boy will finish the season with at least 25 victories. His record today shows 14 wins and 3 defeats.

Fritz (it's J. F. Fritz for formal purposes) declares Bob is a cinch to breeze through with 25 wins.

"Why he's won more than half that many with the season less than half gone," Fritz says.

Will Feller, the slim father who farms a few miles East of Van Meter, is a bit more conservative than the man who trims his hair.

"I'll say 20 games, but at that, if Bob gets the breaks, he may win 25," Bob's father says.

Will Bob take a place along with Christy Mathewson and Walter Johnson in baseball's hall of fame?

That one was easy for Fritz. He came back with a terse "certainly."

Elaborating, he cited Bob's record for three years in the majors, each showing improvement.

"Think what he'll do when he really reaches his prime." Fritz visioned.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .380; Bonura, New York, .350.
Runs—Frey and Werber, Cincinnati, 62.
Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 66; Bonura, New York, 59.
Hits—Brown, St. Louis, 102; Arnovich, Philadelphia 101.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 25; Mize, St. Louis, 24.
Triples—Herman, Cubs, 12; Garms, Boston, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 8.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 17; McCormick and Lombardi, Cincinnati, Ott, New York, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 14.
Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 13; Hack, Chicago, 11.
Pitching, Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-1; Gumbert New York, 11-2.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .443; Foxx, Boston, .356.
Runs—Cramer Boston, 67; Foxx, Boston, 65.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 70; Greenberg, Detroit, 63.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 104; McQuinn, St. Louis, and Cramer, Boston, 102.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 27; Rolfe, New York, 26
Triples—Wright, Washington, 8; Six tied with 7.
Home Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 18; Gordon and Selkirk, New York, Johnson, Philadelphia and Foxx Boston, 14.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 29; Chapman, Cleveland, 13.
Pitching—Donald, New York, 10-0; Sundra, New York, and Thomas, Detroit, 5-0.

Ellison Brown has twice won the historic Boston marathon.

A furlong is one eighth of a mile.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Grove Walks 42nd Street

Lefty Grove, the greatest southpaw developed in the American League in this modern pitching era, was strolling down New York's thickly-populated 42nd Street on the eve of the recent All-Star game. Occasionally he stopped to study a store window, or to speak to an admiring stranger. His hands pushed deep in his pockets, Lefty had the appearance of a man without a care in the world. And, come to think of it, he hasn't.

When the famed Grove left arm ceased to function in 1938, they said it would never again throw a strike in the American League. But Grove already has won eight games for the awakened Red Sox. They said this lanky veteran, who had come out of the Maryland mountains to win pennants for Connie Mack, would once again become a permanent fixture in the back-woods town of Lonaconing. But on this comfortable July evening, with his pleated sport coat flapping in the breeze, Lefty was many miles removed from the hillbilly country in which he was raised.

Models Won't Talk

"See those dummies?" asked Grove, grinning and pointing to a row of feminine models in sports apparel in a store window. "If Tom Daly (Red Sox coach) was here, he'd speak to all of them. He says it's the only way he can say something to a woman and not be answered back."

As Grove crossed Fifth Avenue, walking against the lights, a white-haired man stuck his head out of an automobile window and shouted: "Get on the sidewalk Grove! Where do you think you are, in the country?" The southpaw laughed and looked after the car. "Let him holler," he said. "Why shouldn't he? He's paying my salary."

Lefty crossed over 42nd Street and walked along the steps of the main branch of the Public Library. The conversation turned to baseball, and the Yankees. "I get a laugh when I read these stories calling the 1939 Yankees greater than those of '27," said the southpaw. "Di Maggio and Dickey are the only men on the latest team who have a chance to rank among all-timers. That old club had Ruth and Meusel in the outfield, it had young Gehrig on first base and it had Pennock in the box. Dugan and Lazzeri were in there, as well, and don't forget they could hit that ball. The league was stronger in '27. Boston was the only soft touch. The Sox didn't have much, but the other six clubs were no pushovers. Now the Browns, A's and Washington can't give a pennant-winning team much trouble."

Records at Night

"Can the Red Sox win the race this year?"

"How do I know?" Grove replied. "Come around in Sepember and I'll give you an answer. No, better wait till the first of October."

Grove continued on 42nd Street until he came to Eighth Avenue, then turned in the direction of the Hotel New York, which was press headquarters for the All-Star game. The store lights illuminated the avenue and reminded Lefty of night baseball. "You could play a game right here," he said. "But you can have it. I'll do my playing in the daytime. Here's one guy who wouldn't feel bad if they never played under the lights. And another thing," Lefty went on, after stopping to autograph a book for a youngster, "they never should count records that are made at night. Vander Meer's no-hitter, for instance. Down in the books it says that Vander Meer pitched two no-hit games in succession, but not in my opinion. Conditions at night are not the same as during the day, and this fact should be taken into consideration when compiling averages."

The lobby of the New Yorker was jammed with players, umpires, club officials and curious spectators. Grove pushed his way among them, stopped to talk with Doc Cramer for a minute and then went out the side door of the hotel. "We only came over here for the walk anyhow," said Lefty, "so why stand around in that mob?"

"Maybe some day you'll be a manager and you'll have to stand around in mobs."

"Yeh, maybe," Grove admitted. "But I ain't a manager yet. And until I am, I'll stay out in the open."

Was he looking forward to a managing career?"

"I don't know," he answered. "Wait till I get through pitching. And nobody's asked me to be one yet."

"Well, if they did, would you accept?"

"Sure I would," he replied. "I'd try anything once."

And with that admission, the name of Lefty Grove was launched on the managerial market.

Boston Model Yachtsman Takes Lead in Regatta

DETROIT, July 14 (AP)—John Black, of Boston, was in the lead for the Robinson Cup yesterday at the end of the first of three day's competition in the International Model Yacht regatta.

The cup is a Scottish trophy for models of Six-Meter class yachts, for which 17 entrants are competing.

Black scored 41 points today with his craft, Kiltie. Violet, owned by Norman Rodrick, of Glasgow, Scotland, was second with 36 and Comet, sailed by Thomas Aitkenhead, also of Glasgow, was third with 24.

Other contestants include Fred W. LeFlufy, of Cork, Eire, and Sam King and A. C. Collins, both of Montreal Que.

The contest is a double round-robin, with each boat competing twice against each of the 16 other yachts. It closes late Saturday.

The models are built on a scale of one and two-third inches to a foot.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	45	36	.634
New York	40	34	.541
Chicago	40	37	.519
St. Louis	37	35	.514
Pittsburgh	35	34	.507
Brooklyn	35	34	.507
Boston	33	36	.458
Philadelphia	31	47	.399

Results July 13
St. Louis 5, Boston 2.
Boston 3, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 7, New York 0.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 5.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	53	23	.697
Boston	44	25	.638
Chicago	40	34	.541
Cleveland	40	35	.533
Detroit	39	36	.520
Washington	37	47	.440
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St. Louis	22	53	.293

Results July 13
Boston 6, Cleveland 5. (10 innings)
Detroit 10, New York 6.
St. Louis 4, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 12, Chicago 10.

Mako Playing Better Tennis At Spring Lake

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 14 (AP)—Gene Mako, the tall, blond Californian who was runner-up to Don Budge last year for the National singles tennis championship, has captured the spotlight in the annual Spring Lake invitation tournament.

"If he stays 'hot' you're going to see him play even better tennis," Walter Pate, captain of the Davis Cup team, exclaimed today after watching Mako smash his way into the semifinals.

Pate said Mako is laboring under a bit of battered pride. First, Ted Olewine, rival Californian and National interscholastic champion, almost upset him in a recent tournament.

Second, when the seeded list for the Spring Lake tournament was announced Mako was placed second to Defending Champion Frankie Parker even though he, at No. 3, is five notches above Parker in National ranking.

As a result, Pate explained, Mako is playing far better tennis here than he might ordinarily. He drubbed Olewine 6—2, 6—0 in the third-round yesterday and four hours later whipped Carlton Rood of Chapel Hill, N. C., 6—1, 6—4, to reach the semifinals.

Both performances were very impressive and even overshadowed the exhibition of Parker, whose new forehand stroke was much improved as he trounced Frank Shields, 6—0, 6—4.

This afternoon, Mako faces Gardnar Mulloy, who is seeded one notch below him.

John Doeg of Rumson, one-time National singles champion, eliminated August Ganzenmuller of Glen Cove, L. I., 2—6, 6—3, 6—3. Doeg and Parker play their semifinal match tomorrow.

Bisley Shoot

BISLEY CAMP, England, July 14 (CP Cable) — A team of 12 English sharpshooters defeated Canada by a slim margin yesterday in an erratic shoot for the prized Mackinnon Challenge Cup, one of the two great team trophies of the imperial meeting of the National Rifle Association.

The Canadians were somewhat consoled for their defeat in the big team match when two more Canadians qualified in the shoot-off for places in the second stage of the classic king's prize, increasing to 14 the number of Canadians still in the hunt for the greatest honor at Bisley.

Defending the Mackinnon Cup, England finished early with a total of 1,003 points out of a possible 1,200, compiled at the long 900 and 1,000 yard ranges. Canada finished with 994 points. Trailing were Wales with 959, Scotland with 953, India with 941 and Ireland with 928.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results July 13]

International League

Toronto 8, Jersey City 3.
Montreal 3, Newark 2.
Rochester 13, Baltimore 10.
Buffalo 5, Syracuse 3.

American Association

Indianapolis 6-3, Minneapolis 5-1
Milwaukee 6-5, Toledo 3-0.
Kansas City 6-4, Columbus 2-2.
St. Paul 12-8, Louisville 4-7.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 10, Oakland 3.
Seattle 12, Hollywood 5.
San Diego 9, Los Angeles 5.
Sacramento 6, San Francisco 4.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 6, Knoxville 4.
Nashville 7, Atlanta 6.
Little Rock 10, Birmingham 9.
Memphis 5, New Orleans 4.

Eastern League

Binghamton 9, Springfield 3.
Hartford 8, Albany 1.
Williamsport 4, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Elmira 5, Scranton 1.

Texas League

Dallas 7, Houston 5.
San Antonio 5, Tulsa 4.
Shreveport 15, Fort Worth 3.
Oklahoma City-Beaumont, wet grounds.

Great Teams of Baseball

The New York Yankees of 1937-1938-1939

By Henry P. Edwards

American League Service Manager

Synchronization is the asset that has won three pennants for the New York Yankees and put them out in the lead this year for possibly their fourth flag in succession.

New York won the 1936 pennant with a margin of 19½ games over Detroit, although it was second in batting and third in fielding. In 1937, it finished 13 games ahead of Detroit although third in batting and fifth in fielding. In 1938, it ended the season 9½ games ahead of second-place Boston, despite the fact it was sixth in batting and fourth in fielding.

Generally, a team that wins a pennant so easily is expected to excel in batting and often in fielding as well, but the Yankees, under the shrewd leadership of Joe McCarthy, seem to be able to set the pace without any such superiority on paper. Why is it? Synchronization is the answer.

Trifle Better

When an opposing pitcher holds the Yankees to a few runs and hits, the Yankee pitcher seems to do a trifle better. When the Yankee pitchers are knocked out of the box, the New York batters go on the rampage and pile up an even larger score.

This is the first season in many years that the Yankees have been able to show such a brilliant defense. During the last three previous seasons, New York made plenty of errors but they did not seem to hurt for the reason that the Yank pitchers either bore down all the harder or one of the fielders would make a spectacular catch or stop that would pull the club out of trouble.

The 1938 Yankees did pack power although sixth in batting. They were actually fourth in the number of base hits, but were first in total bases, third in doubles and triples, and far out in front with 174 home runs. Moreover, they had a habit of hitting a four-sacker just when it would do the most good. It was because of that power that opposing pitchers were over-cautious and allowed the Yankees to excel in drawing bases on balls. A couple of passes in front of a home run and there was the old ball game.

Little Change

The make-up of the Yankees has changed but little during the last four seasons. In 1936, the infield was composed of Gehrig, Lazzeri, Crosetti and Rolfe. Lazzeri gave way to Joe Gordon in '38, while Gehrig had to quit this year in favor of Ellsworth Dahlgren. The 1936 outfield was Di Maggio, Hoag, Powell (obtained in trade for Chapman in mid-season), Selkirk, and Roy Johnson. Di Maggio, Selkirk and Powell are still with the Yankees but Henrich and Keller have supplanted Hoag and Johnson.

Dickey and Jorgens have gone right along behind the bat, Dickey catching practically all of the games. The pitching staff has changed but little, Ruffing, Gomez, Pearson, Hadley, and Murphy being survivors of the 1936 championship team. Sundra was added a year ago while Hildebrand and Donald joined this year. So, it can be seen at a glance that the Yankees have needed very few replacements during the last four seasons. In fact the only players on the Yankee roster today who were not members of the 1936 world champions are: Pitchers Hildebrand, Chandler, Donald, DeShong (with Yankees in '35), and Russo; Catcher Rosar; Infielders Dahlgren, Gordon, and Knickerbocker; Outfielders Henrich and Keller. Gone are Pitchers Broaca, Wicker, Kleinhans, Malone, and Walter Brown; Catcher Glenn; Infielders Lazzeri and Saltzgaver (and you might add Lou Gehrig), and Outfielders Hoag and Roy Johnson.

But, during those four years, New York has had the pitching. Up to July 7, Ruffing had won 78 and lost 28, Gomez 58 and 33, Pearson 51 and 19. Murphy 31 and 11, Hadley 41 and 22, Chandler 21 and 9, Sundra 11 and 4, Donald 10 and 0. In addition, Gomez has won six world series contests, Ruffing four, Pearson three and Hadley one, defeats being sustained by Ruffing and Hadley of the present pitching staff.

While the Yankees never will be referred to as "Hitless Wonders," the fact remains that only three of the 1938 pennant winners batted over .300, Di Maggio with .324, Dickey with .313 and Rolfe with .311. Gehrig, Gordon, Selkirk, and Henrich, who gathered 86 home runs, were below the .300 mark. In fact, Gehrig was the only one close. Nevertheless, the Yankees went into first place to stay on July 13.

With the Yankees being rather deficient in base hits although many of their hits were for extra bases, it was up to the pitchers to hold the opposition in check. They did so. They pitched 11 shut outs. They hurled 22 games in which the opposing teams failed to make more than five hits. On the other hand, the Yankees were held to five hits or less 18 times yet won six of such occasions.

This same 1938 aggregation won 17 games in the final inning, thus demonstrating they played the string out to the finish. They pitched 91 complete games, eight more than the Chicago pitchers, 23 more than the Cleveland Indian hurlers, and 24 more than the Boston Red Sox moundsmen. They had fewer strikeouts to their credit than the Cleveland and St. Louis hurling corps; they allowed more bases on balls than the Chicago and Boston pitchers. Still they won their games. When the season ended, it was found that the New York pitchers had allowed 3.91 earned runs to a game as compared to 4.36 for Chicago, 4.46 for Boston, and 4.60 for Cleveland.

Sensational Play

A sample of the Yankees' defense was placed on display on June 15 of this year with the New Yorkers lining up in the game against Cleveland just as they did in the World Series last October with one exception. Dahlgren was on first base instead of Gehrig. New York won 1 to 0 with Gomez pitching against Harder. The only run was scored on a pass, an infield out, and a single. On the other hand, Cleveland had at least three chances to win the game but each time, Dahlgren, Selkirk, or Gordon made a sensational play that kept the Indians scoreless. Selkirk made one-handed running catches, Dahlgren grabbed a line drive with one hand and also took a pop bunt while stretched out on the ground, starting a double play each time, while Gordon raced over back of Dahlgren on one occasion to make a brilliant pick-up of a ball that had got by the first baseman.

In only one of the last three World Series have the Yankees been forced to play six games. That was in 1936 when the New York Giants won the first game, 6 to 1 and the fifth contest 5 to 4. The Yankees won the other four, 18 to 4, 2 to 1, 5 to 2, and 13 to 5. In 1937, the American Leaguers won in five games from the Giants. Ruffing and Gomez won 8 to 1 and Pearson 5 to 1 before Hadley lost to Hubbell, 7 to 3, Gomez then winning the final game 4 to 2. Last year, the triumph was easy for the Yankees as they won four straight from the Chicago Cubs, Ruffing being victorious 3 to 1 and 8 to 3, Gomez 6 to 3, and Pearson 5 to 2.

It now is time to finish. What did the Yankees of 1938 have that other teams did not have? The best catcher in the game in Bill Dickey, a very strong pitching staff, a most competent relief pitcher in Johnny Murphy, a brilliant defense on the field although not showing in the averages, the ability to hit more home runs, and the unusual managerial ability of Joe McCarthy, who also has been very fortunate in the selection of his coaches, Arthur Fletcher and Earle Combs. And let's not overlook that great asset, synchronization.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, Yankees	44	158	35	70	.443
Arnovich, Phillies	68	261	43	100	.383
Foxx, Red Sox	61	229	65	82	.358
Bonura, Giants	72	269	55	94	.350
McQuinn, Browns	75	302	53	102	.338
McCormick, Reds	71	284	50	96	.338

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Mize, Cardinals	17	Greenberg, Tigers	18
Camilli, Dodgers	14	Selkirk, Yankees	14
Ott, Giants	14	Gordon, Yankees	14
McCormick, Reds	14	Foxx, Red Sox	14
Lombardi, Reds	14	Johnson, Athletics	14

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
McCormick, Reds	66	Williams, Red Sox	69
Bonura, Giants	59	Greenberg, Tigers	63
Lombardi, Reds	54	Cronin, Red Sox	61
		Walker, White Sox	61
		Johnson, Athletics	61

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day 945,480
1939 volume to date 113,870,000
1938 volume to date 135,582,498

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP)—The stock market was forced to contend with further light profit taking today and prices were moderately irregular throughout.

It was evident at the start the recent rally would meet difficulties. But weakness was lacking in all departments and, near the final hour, there was a fair-sized assortment of fractional gainers. The ticker tape frequently idled. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares for the full proceedings.

Recovery forces were not particularly perturbed by the waning of the buying appetite. It was argued that, after four consecutive climbing sessions, the list was entitled to a breathing spell.

Many commission house customers, intending to skip Saturday for a lengthier holiday, lightened commitments somewhat.

Among stocks accorded support were Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Union Pacific, Phelps Dodge, du Pont, Dow Chemical, National Dairy, Loft and Zenith Radio.

Lagging were General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Kennecott, American Can, Douglas Aircraft and Union Carbide.

Lake Shore and Gulf Oil edged forward in the curb. Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed and American Cyanamid "B" were off a shade.

Numerous Bonds Rise

New York Transit issues highlighted today's bond market with strong advances.

Although the lists otherwise were dull in light trading, rises were recorded for Manhattan Railway 4s, Interboro Rapid Transit 6s and 7s and Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4½s and 5s.

Other upward leaders included Bethlehem Steel 3½s, International Paper 5s, Studebaker 6s and U. S. Steel 3¼s. Slightly lower were Western Union 5s of '60, Portland General Electric 4½s, Canadian Pacific 4s and New York 3½s.

U. S. Governments were largely inactive while foreign bonds were generally slightly lower.

Wheat Stages Rally In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP)—With investors and consuming interests reported attracted by the low level of wheat prices, the wheat market staged a rally of about a cent a bushel today.

Temperatures in the spring wheat belt moderated in some sections overnight but generally fair and warmer weather was predicted. Rain was needed in some districts. Flour demand in the Southwest was reported to have dropped off but mills were in the market for cash wheat and Kansas City reports stressed rumors of export business, presumably through the subsidy. Some short covering was in evidence on the recovery from early lows.

Wheat closed 3/8-3/4 higher than yesterday, July 66⅛, September 66⅞-67.

Corn rallied from early losses of almost 2 cents in the case of July contracts and closed unchanged to ⅞ lower, July 43¾, September 45⅛-¼. Oats lost 3/8-1/8 while rye closed ¼ off to ½ up and lard unchanged to 5 higher.

Early in the session July corn slumped as much as 1⅝ cent to the lowest level since April, 1934.

Engineering Awards 13 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $58,003,000, up 55 per cent from the preceding holiday week and 13 per cent greater than the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private construction, although 12 per cent below the corresponding week last year, attained the highest level in five weeks.

Total awards for the year to date were $1,652,776,000, a gain of 19½ per cent over the same period a year ago.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Last week	Year ago
Total	$58,003,000	$51,260,000
Private	17,127,000	19,568,000
State and municipal	33,065,000	27,629,000
Federal	7,811,000	4,063,000

Foreign Markets

London: Stock market support dwindled today and although pressure was small, prices drifted narrowly lower. British funds dropped back following announcement of the new defense loan. Among foreign loans, Czechoslovak 8s moved ahead sharply. Trans-Atlantics were well maintained in the wake of further Wall Street improvement. Commodity stocks moved uniformly lower and domestic rails followed the general market pattern. Industrials were neglected.

Paris: The Bourse was closed today in observance of Bastille Day.

Liverpool: Cotton futures ran into hedge pressure, stop loss orders and Bombay selling today and declined 3 to 5 points. Mainly discounted was the possibility of flat subsidy payments being inaugurated on American exports at a high rate. On the decline, trade support and local covering appeared.

1939 High Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

64¾ 53 Abbott L (1.60a) 3 62 62 62
45 31½ Acme Steel (1) 2 34 34 34 Jul 13
11 6¾ Adams Ex (1.10g) 42 7¾ 7⅜ 7⅜ — ⅛
25 19½ Adam-Mill (1⅛g) 1 22 22 22 Jul 13
27½ 19¼ Addressog (1.40) 1 22 22 22 Jul 1
65⅜ 45¼ Air-Reduct (1a) 1 51¼ 51¼ 51¼ —1¼
1⅛ ⅜ Air-Way El Ap 1 ¾ ¾ ¾
10 6⅜ AlaskaJun(.65g) 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
1¼ ⅝ Alleghany Corp 6 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
12¾ 5 Alleg pf xw 2 6½ 6½ 6½ — ⅛
14⅞ 6 Alleg pf $30 ww 4 8½ 8¼ 8¼ Jul 13
13⅜ 5 Alleg pf $40 ww 2 6⅜ 6½ 6½ — ⅛
19 8 Alleg pr pf 3 12 12 12 Jul 13
28¼ 14 Alleg-Lud Steel 17 17½ 16⅜ 16¾ Jul 13
11½ 6¾ Allen Industries 2 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜ + ⅛
193 151½ Al Ch & Dye (6) 5 167 166 167 Jul 13
13⅛ 10 Allied Kid (½) 2 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜ Jun26
13⅜ 9⅛ Allied Mills(¾g) 2 12 12 12 — ⅛
11⅜ 8 Allied Stores 2 9 9 9 — ⅛
70 54½ Allied St pf (5) 2 67½ 67¼ 67½ — ⅛
48⅜ 28 Allis-Ch M (1½g) 26 35¼ 34½ 34½ — ⅝
19⅞ 12¾ Alpha Cem (¾g) 1 17⅜ 16¾ 17⅜ + ⅜
23⅜ 11¼ Amal Leather 1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ Jul 11
19 13½ Amal Leath pf 1 16½ 16½ 16½ Jun 5
70 50 Amerada Cp (2) 7 63¾ 63¾ 63¾ — ⅜
32 16¾ Am Ag Ch (.70g) 1 18½ 18½ 18½ + ¼
17¾ 10⅜ Am Airlines 10 30⅞ 30½ 30½ — ⅜
8 3⅞ Am Bk N (.20g) 4 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝ — ⅜
54½ 31¾ Am Bosch 4 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ Jul 13
100⅜ 83¼ Am Br Sh (1½g) 6 41¾ 41 41¾ + ¾
178⅛ 167½ Am Can (4) 1 95 95 95 —1¼
35 17½ Am Can pf (7) 3 176 176 176 Jul 12
55 32 Am Car & Fdy 18 21½ 21½ 21½ — ⅜
24½ 13 Am Car pf 7 38 37 37 Jul 13
115⅛ 100 Am Ch&Cl(.30g) 11 16⅞ 16⅜ 16⅜ — ⅛
126⅛ 109½ Am Ch&C pf (5) 2 100⅛ 100⅛ 100⅛ Jun21
83¼ 51¼ Am Chicle (4a) 1 125¾ 125¾ 125¾ Jul 13
11⅛ 5¾ Am Colortype 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ Jul 13
10½ 6¼ Am Com Alco 1 6½ 6½ 6½ — ⅛
53⅜ 23¾ Am Encaus Til 1 33⅜ 33⅜ 33⅜ + ⅛
6 4¾ Am European 1 5½ 5½ 5½ Jul 13
3⅝ 2 Am & for Pow 4 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅜
173⅜ 10 Am & F P $6 pf 2 16¼ 16¼ 16¼
20½ 12¼ Am & F P $7 pf 6 19⅝ 19½ 19½
9¾ 5 Am & F P 2 pf 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ + ⅛
15 12 Am-Haw SS (1) 2 13¾ 13½ 13¾ Jul 13
51¼ 27⅜ Am Hide & Lea 5 4 3⅞ 3⅞ — ⅛
35½ 25⅜ Am H&L pf (3) 2 30 30 30 — ⅛
51⅝ 41¾ Am Hom Pr(2.40) 1 51½ 51½ 51½ + ⅛
29⅜ 19⅜ Am Ice 1 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛ + ⅛
22½ 14½ Am Ice pf 1 20 20 20 Jul 13
30⅜ 14⅜ Am Internation'l 3 51⅜ 47⅞ 47⅞ — ⅛
79½ 43 Am Locomotive 8 17¾ 17½ 17¾ + ⅛
15¾ 11 Am Locomot pf 2 47½ 47 47½ Jul 13
41½ 21⅛ Am M & F (.80) *9 13⅜ 13½ 13½ + ⅛
40⅛ 26⅜ Am M & Metal 2 3 2⅞ 3 Jul 13
124½ 117½ Am Metal (¼g) 7 30⅞ 30¼ 30¼ Jul 13
7 3⅜ Am Met 6%pf(6) 1 120 120 120 Jun29
49¾ 32 Am Power & L 8 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅜
44¾ 28 AP&L 6pf (2¼k) 8 40½ 40⅜ 40½
18⅜ 10⅛ AP&L 5pf (1⅞k) 8 35¾ 35½ 35½ + ⅛
22¾ 11⅞ Am Rad & St S 26 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛ — ⅛
72½ 50 Am Roll Mill 14 13⅞ 13⅝ 13¾ — ⅛
15⅜ 11⅜ Am Roll Mill pf 1 60½ 60½ 60½ + ⅛
20 10⅞ Am Saf R (1.20) 2 12 11¾ 12 Jul 11
53⅜ 35½ Am Seat (½e) 2 12¾ 12⅝ 12¾ Jul 13
140 129½ Am Sm&R(1½g) 16 44⅜ 43⅝ 44 — ⅜
68 59½ Am Sm&R pf (7) 2 138⅛ 137½ 138⅛ +5
41 20¼ Am Snuff Co(3a) 1 66 66 66 Jul 13
13⅜ 8¼ Am Stores (1¼g) 13 24⅞ 24¼ 24⅜ — ⅜
14½ 9 Am Stove (.55g) 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ + ⅛
22½ 15¼ Am Sugar Ref 1 12½ 12½ 12½ — ⅛
91⅞ 75⅛ Am Sugar pf (7) 1 17 17 17 Jul 13
18½ 14½ Am Sum T (1) 1 87 87 87 —1
170⅛ 148 Am T & T (9)a 18 166 164 164 —1½
87½ 73 Am Tobacco (5) 6 83½ 82¾ 83½ + ⅞
89¾ 75½ Am Tob B (5) 5 85 84½ 85
153¼ 147 Am Tob pf (6) 2 152 151½ 151½ Jul 7
83⅜ 4½ Am Type Fdrs 3 5¾ 5½ 5½ — ⅛
143⅜ 81⅜ Am Water Wks 9 97⅜ 93¾ 97⅜ — ⅛
93½ 78 Am W W 1 pf (6) 1 85¼ 85¼ 85¼ +1¼
63¾ 38⅜ Am Woolen 5 41½ 40¾ 41½ + ⅛
73¾ 41⅜ Am Woolen pf 1 34 34 34 +1
33 24 Am Zinc L & S 5 43¾ 43⅜ 43¾ +1
36¼ 20¾ Am Zinc pr pf 8 30 30 30 Jun20
54⅞ 35 Anaconda (½g) 54 25⅜ 25¼ 25⅜ — ⅜
24⅞ 13½ Anacon W & C 2 40 39 40 Jul 12
15⅝ 8¾ Anchor H (.30g) 8 23 23 23 —
2½ 1⅛ Andes Copper 1 97⅞ 97⅞ 97⅞ Jul 13
29½ 21 A P W Paper 1 2 2 2 Jun 9
105 97 Arch-D-M (1½g) 7 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ + ⅜
6½ 3¾ Arm Del pf (7) 1 103¾ 103¾ 103¾ Jul 6
52 33¾ Armour Ill 4 4¼ 4 4 —
65 50 Armour Ill pf 2 38 37 38 Jul 13
58 33½ Armour Ill pf 6 50 50 50 Mr 31
13 9⅛ Arm Cork (½g) 8 38⅛ 38 38⅛ + ⅛
103⅜ 53⅜ Arnold C (½g) 1 10½ 10½ 10½ + ⅛
103⅜ 53⅜ Artloom Corp 2 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
78 70 Assd Dry Goods 1 73¼ 73¼ 73¼
60 41 Assd D G 1 pf (6) 1 73 73 73 Jul 13
38 30 Assd D G 2 pf 1 59¾ 59¾ 59¾ Jul 13
42⅞ 23½ Associates in (2) 1 36 36 36 Jul 10
71 51⅞ Atch T & S F 18 27¾ 27⅛ 27¼ — ¾
30⅛ 15 AT&SF pf (3½g) 1 57¾ 57¾ 57¾ Jul 13
10½ 6 Atl Coast Line 2 18 17¼ 17¼ — ⅞
18 10 Atl G&W Indies 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛ Jun30
23½ 18½ Atl G&W in pf 1 12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜ +1⅜
110½ 104¼ Atl Renning (1) 4 20⅜ 20¼ 20¼ — ⅛
8⅞ 7 Atl Ref pf (4) 1 109¾ 109¼ 109¾ Jul 7
47¾ 43⅝ Atlas Corp (¼g) 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
66¾ 50⅝ Atlas Cp pf (3) 2 46¼ 46¼ 46¼ Jul 13
6½ 4¼ Atlas Pow (1g) 1 52 52 52 Jul 8
4⅝ 1⅜ Atlas Tack 1 5 5 5 Jul 13
3⅞ 2 Aust Nichols 2 1½ 1½ 1½ — ¼
8⅞ 3¾ Aviation Corp 36 4⅛ 4 4 Jul 11

B

17⅞ 9¼ Bald Loco ct 29 11⅞ 11½ 11½ — ⅛
10⅜ 5 Balt & Ohio 5 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜ — ⅛
30½ 19 Bang & Ar (2½) 1 6 6 6 — ⅛
21½ 10⅞ Barber Asphalt 2 21¼ 21 21 Jul 13
13 6 Barker Bros 1 13⅜ 13¼ 13¼ — ⅛
19½ 12⅜ Barnsdale Oil(1) 3 13½ 13⅜ 13½ + ⅛
237⅛ 151⅛ Bayuk Cig (¾) 6 225⅛ 222½ 222½ — ⅛
25¼ 17 Beat Cream (1a) 1 25¼ 25⅛ 25⅛ — ⅛
102⅝ 98 Beat pf ww (5) 2 102⅜ 102⅜ 102⅜ Jul 13
126 113½ Beech-Nut (4a) 2 125 125 125 Jul 13
83⅞ 71¼ Belding-He (.70) 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
73⅝ 70 BelgNRpt(3.30e) 1 72¼ 72¼ 72¼ M'y18
293¼ 163⅜ Bendix Av (¼g) 19 241¼ 233⅛ 237⅛ — ¼
211½ 177⅛ Ben Ind L (.90g) 3 20⅜ 20 20 — ⅛
54⅜ 48⅛ Ben IndLpt(2½) 4 54⅜ 54¼ 54¼ Jul 13
57½ 45⅞ Best & Co (1.60) 1 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝ Jul 13
80 50¼ Beth Steel 41 56¼ 55¼ 55¼ — ⅞
18 15½ Beth S 8% pf (1) 1 17 17 17
27 15⅞ Bigelow-Sanf 2 21½ 21 21½ + ⅛
22⅛ 14 Black & Deck(1) 2 17¾ 17½ 17¾ + ⅛
17¾ 8½ Blaw-Knox 10 10⅜ 10¼ 10⅜ — ⅛
34¾ 17⅜ Boeing Airplane 35 23¼ 22⅝ 22⅞ — ⅜
28½ 16¼ BohnA&Br(½g) 1 21⅜ 21⅜ 21⅜
22 12½ Bond Strs (.80) 2 20⅜ 20½ 20½ Jul 13
21⅜ 16½ Borden Co (.60g) 26 21¼ 21 21¼ + ⅛
32 18¾ Borg-War (1½g) 8 23⅛ 23¼ 23¼ — ⅛
23⅛ 5½ Boston & Maine 1 2 2 2 Jun20
27¾ 19½ Bower Roll B (2) 4 27½ 27½ 27½
7¾ 5½ Brew Cp A(.30g) 2 7 7 7 Jul 13
15⅞ 8¼ Bridgeport Br 16 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅛ — ⅛
31⅞ 16¼ Briggs Mfg (1½g) 16 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛
40 31 Briggs & Stra(3) 1 39 39 39 Jul 13
50 41¾ Bristol M (2.40) 2 50¼ 50 50
2 1¼ Bkly & Qu Tr 3 1½ 1½ 1½
10½ 5⅛ Bkly & Qu Tr pf 11 10¼ 9⅝ 10¼ + ⅜
13⅞ 7⅝ Bkly-Man Tr 26 12⅛ 11⅜ 11⅜
43½ 27 Bkly-M Tr pf 4 40¼ 39⅝ 40
25 13⅝ Bkly Un G(1¼g) 8 24¼ 24 24
36 21⅛ Brown Shoe (1g) 1 36 36 36 Jul 10
15⅜ 9⅝ Bruns-Bal (1½g) 11 15¼ 15 15 — ⅛
8 4 Bucyrus-Erie 1 8 8 8 —
5⅝ 3 Budd Mfg 6 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞
30 16 Budd Wheel 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞ — ⅛
34½ 21½ Bullard Co 1 19½ 19½ 19½ — ⅛
15⅜ 11⅛ Bulova Wat (2) 3 28 27⅞ 27⅞ — ⅛
18¾ 11 Burlng Mills (1) 13 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝ — ⅜
2⅜ 1 Burr Add (.20g) 3 13⅜ 13 13 — ⅛
9⅛ 5⅞ Bush Terminal 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ Jul 11
23⅜ 18⅞ Butler Br (.15g) 2 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞ — ⅛
4¼ 2½ Butler Bros 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ — ⅛
13¼ 7 Butte Cop&Zinc 5 9⅜ 9⅜ 9⅜ Jul 13
17⅞ 11½ Byron Jack (1) 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛ Jun30

C

20⅜ 13¼ Calif Packing 1 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅜ — ⅛
53 48½ Calif P pt (2½) 1 53 53 53 Jul 7
2½ ⅝ Callahan Z-Lead 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
8⅝ 5 Calumet & Hec 1 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝ — ⅛
17⅜ 9⅛ Campbell Wyant 15 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼
20⅜ 12 Can Dry G Ale 4 17¾ 17½ 17½ — ⅛
6¼ 3½ Canad Pacific 1 4¼ 4 4
34½ 29¾ Cannon Mills (1) 2 32⅜ 32⅛ 32⅛ + ⅛
7⅜ 4½ Capital Ad A 1 5⅜ 5½ 5⅜ + ⅛
20½ 13¾ Carpent Stl.55g) 1 15½ 15½ 15½
5⅞ 2⅜ Car & Gen (.10g) 5 27⅛ 25⅞ 25⅞ Jul 13
94½ 66 Case (JI) Co(5e) 2 77 76 76 Jul 13
55 38½ Caterpil Tract(2) 5 43⅜ 43¼ 43⅜ + ⅛
107⅛ 103½ Caterpil Tpf (5) 1 106 105 105 Jul 6
24⅝ 13⅜ Celanese Corp 23 24 23⅝ 23⅞ — ⅛
19⅛ 10 Celotex Corp 9 11⅜ 11¼ 11⅜ — ⅛
22½ 18⅛ Cent Aguir (1½) 4 20½ 20¼ 20¼ + ⅛
5¼ 2⅜ Cent Foundry 12 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
9½ 3⅜ Cent R R N J 3 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ + ⅛
27¾ 5½ Cent Violeta Sug 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ Jul 13
5½ 3½ Century Rib M 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜ Jul 6
52⅞ 32 Cerro de Pas(3g) 8 39¼ 39 39¼ + ⅜
13 6½ Cert-teed Prod 7 7¾ 7⅝ 7⅝ — ⅛
30 17½ Champ Pap & F 2 19½ 19¼ 19½ Jul 13
11 6⅝ Checker Cab 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ Jul 13
40⅛ 27 Ches & Ohio (2) 16 34⅜ 33¾ 34 — ⅛
95½ 86 Ches & Oh pf (4) 1 94 94 94 Jul 13
25⅛ 17¼ Ches Corp(1.20g) 8 21¾ 21¼ 21¼ — ⅛

D

7 4⅜ Davega St (.35g) 2 5 5 5
17½ 16 Davega S pf(1¾) 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜ Jun29
87⅞ 43⅜ Davison Chem 1 51¼ 51¼ 51¼ Jul 13
24 15¾ Deere & Co 7 20 19½ 19½ — ⅛
27½ 23 Deere pf (1.40) 2 26½ 26¼ 26¼ — ⅛
16⅜ 11¼ Deisel WG (½g) 1 14⅝ 14½ 14½ Jul 10
25¼ 12⅞ Del & Hudson 18 16½ 16 16 — ⅝
8¼ 4 Del Lack & West 2 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
11⅝ ⅜ Den&Rio GW pf 5 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Jun26
123½ 103 Detroit Ed (5g) 1 120⅛ 119¾ 120⅛ + ⅜
341⅜ 28 Dia Match (1½) 3 447⅜ 443⅜ 447⅜ Jul 13
44¾ 39 Diam M Pf (1½) 1 33 32¾ 33 Jul 13
9⅜ 5¼ Diam T Motor 1 6 6 6 Jul 13
20½ 15½ Dist C-Seag (1g) 5 82 82 82 —2½
87 79⅜ Dist-C pf ww (5) 2 10 10 10 Jul 13
22¼ 10 Dixi-Vortex(¼g) 2 15 15 15 + ⅛
337⅜ 30⅛ Doehler Die Cast 2 32½ 32¼ 32½ — ⅛
78⅝ 56 Dome Mines (2) 9 130½ 128 130 +4
135 101½ Douglas Aircraft 11 69⅝ 69¼ 69¼ — ⅛
11¼ 6 Dow Chem (3) 7 77¾ 77¾ 77¾ —
19¼ 9 Dresser Mfg 7 10 9½ 9½ Jul 13
14 10 Dunhill Int 1 12 12 12 Ju'13
156¾ 126⅛ Duplan Silk (1) 16 151¾ 150¾ 151¼
142 136¾ du Pont deb (6) 5 138⅜ 137⅞ 137⅞ —1¾
123⅜ 117½ du Pont pf (4½) 1 120 120 120 Jul 7

E

18⅜ 12¼ East Air Lines 9 16¾ 16½ 16⅝ — ⅛
8 3¾ East Roll Mill 2 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
186⅛ 138⅛ East Kodak (6) 3 167 166½ 166½
27⅛ 15¼ Eaton Mfg (1g) 9 24¾ 24⅜ 24⅜ — ⅛
19¾ 15 Ed Bros Stra (1) 2 19⅞ 19¼ 19⅞ Jul 12
37¾ 11⅝ Eitington Schild 1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜
31¾ 2 El Mus In (.09e) 3 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
381½ 221¼ El Auto L (1¼g) 28 33½ 33 33 — ⅛
155⅛ 81½ Elec Boat (.30g) 12 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ — ⅛
129⅜ 67¼ El Power & Lt 17 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ — ⅛
38 18¾ El P & Lt $6 pf 10 22⅞ 23¼ 23¼ Jul 13
411½ 201½ El Pow & Lt pf 7 26⅞ 25¾ 25¾ —1
304⅜ 23½ El Stor Bat (2) 3 28½ 28½ 28½ —
19¾ ⅝ Elk Horn Coal 2 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ Jul 12
438⅜ 38 El Paso NG (2) 1 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝ + ⅝
117⅝ 7 Endi-Johns(21¼g) 1 38¼ 38¼ 38¼ Jul 13
80⅛ 62½ Eng Pub Service 27 11⅜ 11 11⅛ — ⅛
87 65⅜ Eng PS $5 pf (5) 1 76¾ 76¾ 76¾ Jul 11
92 69 Eng PS $6 pf (6) 1 90 90 90 Jul 13
18⅝ ¾ Equit Off Bldg 5 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ Jul 12
25⅛ 2 Erie R R 4 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ Jul 13
31½ 2 Erie 1 pf 2 24¼ 24¼ 24¼ Jul 13
3 1⅛ Erie 2 pf 2 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ Jul 7
54⅜ 39¼ Eureka V Clean 2 4 4 4
13 6 Evans Products 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ Jul 13
24⅛ 14¼ Ex-Cell-O (.40g) 3 19⅛ 18½ 18½ — ⅜
21¼ 1 Exchange Buf 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ Jul 5

F

43⅞ 24 Fairbanks Morse 7 30 29⅞ 30
29½ 20 Fajardo Sug (1g) 1 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛ Jul 12
163⅜ 11 Fed Lt & Trac 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛ Jul 13
110 84 Fed M & Smelt 1 98 98 98 Jul 13
101⅜ 101⅜ Fed M&S pf (7) 1 101⅜ 101⅜ 101⅜ Jun28
6 2⅞ Fed Mot Truck 1 3 3 3 — ⅜
3⅝ ⅞ Fed Screw Wks 2 1 1 1
13⅜ 9 Fed Wat Serv A 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝ Jul 12
28⅛ 18¾ Fed D Strs (¾g) 1 24½ 24½ 24½ Jul 13
89⅝ 83 Fed Str pf (4½) 1 89 89 89 Jul 12
37 27¾ Fid P Fire(1.60a) 5 36¼ 36 36
23⅛ 17⅜ Fire T & R (¾g) 2 21¼ 21 21¼ —
105⅛ 99¼ First T&R pf (6) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ Jul 13
49½ 38⅛ First N Str (2½) 15 50 49¾ 49¾ + ⅜
31½ 16¼ Flintkote 14 21⅛ 20½ 20½ — ⅜
36 25 Flor Stove (1g) 2 34½ 34½ 34½ Jul 13
22 17 Florsheim A (2) 1 22 22 22 Jul 12
31¼ 21 Follansbee Bros 1 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜ Jul 3
35⅜ 21 Food Mach (1½g) 9 32½ 32 32 + ⅜
29¾ 14¼ Foster Wheeler 7 17⅜ 17¼ 17⅜ — ⅛
33¾ 11⅜ Francisco Sugar 2 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ Jul 7
30 18¼ Freeport S (½g) 2 20¾ 20½ 20½ — ⅛

G

23⅜ 11⅜ Gabriel Co A 1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ Jul 10
2 ⅞ Gair (Robert) 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛ + ⅛
13 7⅝ Gair (Rob) pf 4 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
39¾ 18⅜ Gar Wood Ind 4 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
13¼ 4¼ Gaylord Con (1) 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ Jul 13
47½ 9 Gaylord pf (3½) 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ Jul 10
5½ 3 Gen Am Invest 7 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ Jun27
60½ 40 Gen A In pf (6) 1 71⅝ 71⅝ 71⅝ —
11 8½ Gen A Tr (1⅜g) 1 100⅛ 100⅛ 100⅛ + ⅛
2½ 1¼ Gen Bak (.30g) 3 49¾ 49½ 49¾ Jul 13
1 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ Jul 13
Gen Bronze
1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
13 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛ — ⅜
1 22½ 22½ 22½ — ⅛
1 50 50 50 Jul 12
1 21 21 21
60 36⅛ 36⅛ 36⅛ — ⅛
13 45⅞ 45⅝ 45⅞ + ⅛
4 116⅛ 116⅛ 116⅛
2 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ + ⅛
2 90 90 90 + ⅛
113 45⅛ 44⅝ 45⅛ + ⅛
2 125⅜ 125 125⅜ Jul 13
7 41⅝ 41⅝ 41⅝ Jul 12
96 62 Crucible Steel 4 30¼ 30 30 — ⅛
3 3 Cuban-Am Sug 2 63 63 63 Jul 12
16 10⅝ Cudahy Pack 2 3½ 3½ 3½
6¼ 3⅞ Curtis Publish 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ Jul 13
48 38 Curtis P pt (3¾k) 3 45 45 45 Jul 13
7½ 4½ Curtiss-Wright 9 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ — ⅛
281 191 CurtissWA (1½g) 6 25 24⅞ 24⅞ — ⅛
241½ 139⅛ Cutler-Hammer 4 171¼ 168⅝ 171¼ Jul 13

D

7 4⅜ Davega St (.35g) 2 5 5 5
17½ 16 Davega S pf(1¾) 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜ Jun29
87⅞ 43⅜ Davison Chem 1 51¼ 51¼ 51¼ Jul 13
24 15¾ Deere & Co 7 20 19½ 19½ — ⅛
27½ 23 Deere pf (1.40) 2 26½ 26¼ 26¼ — ⅛
16⅜ 11¼ Deisel WG (½g) 1 14⅝ 14½ 14½ Jul 10
25¼ 12⅞ Del & Hudson 18 16½ 16 16 — ⅝
8¼ 4 Del Lack & West 2 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾ — ⅛
11⅝ ⅜ Den&Rio GW pf 5 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Jun26
123½ 103 Detroit Ed (5g) 1 120⅛ 119¾ 120⅛ + ⅜
341⅜ 28 Dia Match (1½) 3 447⅜ 443⅜ 447⅜ Jul 13
44¾ 39 Diam M Pf (1½) 1 33 32¾ 33 Jul 13
9⅜ 5¼ Diam T Motor 1 6 6 6 Jul 13
20½ 15½ Dist C-Seag (1g) 5 82 82 82 —2½
87 79⅜ Dist-C pf ww (5) 2 10 10 10 Jul 13
22¼ 10 Dixi-Vortex(¼g) 2 15 15 15 + ⅛
337⅜ 30⅛ Doehler Die Cast 2 32½ 32¼ 32½ — ⅛
78⅝ 56 Dome Mines (2) 9 130½ 128 130 +4
135 101½ Douglas Aircraft 11 69⅝ 69¼ 69¼ — ⅛
11¼ 6 Dow Chem (3) 7 77¾ 77¾ 77¾ —
19¼ 9 Dresser Mfg 7 10 9½ 9½ Jul 13
14 10 Dunhill Int 1 12 12 12 Ju'13
156¾ 126⅛ Duplan Silk (1) 16 151¾ 150¾ 151¼
142 136¾ du Pont deb (6) 5 138⅜ 137⅞ 137⅞ —1¾
123⅜ 117½ du Pont pf (4½) 1 120 120 120 Jul 7

E

18⅜ 12¼ East Air Lines 9 16¾ 16½ 16⅝ — ⅛
8 3¾ East Roll Mill 2 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜
186⅛ 138⅛ East Kodak (6) 3 167 166½ 166½
27⅛ 15¼ Eaton Mfg (1g) 9 24¾ 24⅜ 24⅜ — ⅛
19¾ 15 Ed Bros Stra (1) 2 19⅞ 19¼ 19⅞ Jul 12
37¾ 11⅝ Eitington Schild 1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜
31¾ 2 El Mus In (.09e) 3 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
381½ 221¼ El Auto L (1¼g) 28 33½ 33 33 — ⅛
155⅛ 81½ Elec Boat (.30g) 12 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ — ⅛
129⅜ 67¼ El Power & Lt 17 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ — ⅛
38 18¾ El P & Lt $6 pf 10 22⅞ 23¼ 23¼ Jul 13
411½ 201½ El Pow & Lt pf 7 26⅞ 25¾ 25¾ —1
304⅜ 23½ El Stor Bat (2) 3 28½ 28½ 28½ —
19¾ ⅝ Elk Horn Coal 2 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ Jul 12
438⅜ 38 El Paso NG (2) 1 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝ + ⅝
117⅝ 7 Endi-Johns(21¼g) 1 38¼ 38¼ 38¼ Jul 13
80⅛ 62½ Eng Pub Service 27 11⅜ 11 11⅛ — ⅛
87 65⅜ Eng PS $5 pf (5) 1 76¾ 76¾ 76¾ Jul 11
92 69 Eng PS $6 pf (6) 1 90 90 90 Jul 13
18⅝ ¾ Equit Off Bldg 5 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ Jul 12
25⅛ 2 Erie R R 4 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ Jul 13
31½ 2 Erie 1 pf 2 24¼ 24¼ 24¼ Jul 13
3 1⅛ Erie 2 pf 2 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ Jul 7
54⅜ 39¼ Eureka V Clean 2 4 4 4
13 6 Evans Products 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ Jul 13
24⅛ 14¼ Ex-Cell-O (.40g) 3 19⅛ 18½ 18½ — ⅜
21¼ 1 Exchange Buf 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ Jul 5

F

43⅞ 24 Fairbanks Morse 7 30 29⅞ 30
29½ 20 Fajardo Sug (1g) 1 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛ Jul 12
163⅜ 11 Fed Lt & Trac 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛ Jul 13
110 84 Fed M & Smelt 1 98 98 98 Jul 13
101⅜ 101⅜ Fed M&S pf (7) 1 101⅜ 101⅜ 101⅜ Jun28
6 2⅞ Fed Mot Truck 1 3 3 3 — ⅜
3⅝ ⅞ Fed Screw Wks 2 1 1 1
13⅜ 9 Fed Wat Serv A 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝ Jul 12
28⅛ 18¾ Fed D Strs (¾g) 1 24½ 24½ 24½ Jul 13
89⅝ 83 Fed Str pf (4½) 1 89 89 89 Jul 12
37 27¾ Fid P Fire(1.60a) 5 36¼ 36 36
23⅛ 17⅜ Fire T & R (¾g) 2 21¼ 21 21¼ —
105⅛ 99¼ First T&R pf (6) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ Jul 13
49½ 38⅛ First N Str (2½) 15 50 49¾ 49¾ + ⅜
31½ 16¼ Flintkote 14 21⅛ 20½ 20½ — ⅜
36 25 Flor Stove (1g) 2 34½ 34½ 34½ Jul 13
22 17 Florsheim A (2) 1 22 22 22 Jul 12
31¼ 21 Follansbee Bros 1 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜ Jul 3
35⅜ 21 Food Mach (1½g) 9 32½ 32 32 + ⅜
29¾ 14¼ Foster Wheeler 7 17⅜ 17¼ 17⅜ — ⅛
33¾ 11⅜ Francisco Sugar 2 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ Jul 7
30 18¼ Freeport S (½g) 2 20¾ 20½ 20½ — ⅛

G

23⅜ 11⅜ Gabriel Co A 1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ Jul 10
2 ⅞ Gair (Robert) 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛ + ⅛
13 7⅝ Gair (Rob) pf 4 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
39¾ 18⅜ Gar Wood Ind 4 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
13¼ 4¼ Gaylord Con (1) 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ Jul 13
47½

Commerce and Finance •

Cotton Trade Fights Subsidy but Wallace to Ignore Protests

• Business and Industry

Chain Store Sales In June 12.4 P. C. Above 1938 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of June chain stores again made a striking advance in sales volume, according to a compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains to report, says the survey, had an aggregate June volume of $261,708,921, an increase of $28,884,679 or 12.4 per cent over the same month in 1938. For the six months ending June 30, the same chains had sales totaling $1,408,901,050 which compares with sales of $1,289,767,765, an increase of $119,133,285 or 9.3 per cent.

Favorable With 1937

This showing compares favorably with June, 1937, when these same chains reported sales of $250,981,932 and for the like six months period in that year of $1,346,365,911.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for June and for the six months arranged in groups:

	June 1939	June 1938
Mail order	102,297,778	82,810,771
Variety	80,088,586	71,610,628
Grocery	51,999,000	50,151,336
Drug	7,985,176	7,579,210
Shoe	5,864,197	5,780,304
Apparel	5,374,184	4,891,993
	261,708,921	232,824,242
	6 Mos. 1939	6 Mos. 1938
Mail order	517,133,359	438,297,980
Variety	476,788,637	447,387,947
Grocery	305,619,009	229,959,807
Drug	48,989,047	46,727,237
Shoe	32,519,355	31,981,779
Apparel	26,851,643	26,413,015
	1,408,901,050	1,269,767,765

Although the showing made by these chains last month was slightly below their performance in May of this year, the sales rose sharply above the volume in June of last year, as compared with June, 1937. The continued improvement in consumer buying in the industrial areas was an important factor in this advance.

The sales improvement for the first 25 chains to report each month over the last 10 months can be easily seen by comparing 60 day periods of the current year with similar periods of the previous year, as follows:

	Change from Prev. Year Per Cent
September and October, 1938	*5.2
November and December, 1938	†2.1
January and February, 1939	*5.1
March and April, 1939	†8.4
May and June, 1939	†13.8

*Decrease. †Increase.

The mail order group again led the chains in their monthly showing with an increase of 23.5 per cent for June over the same period a year ago, with one company showing a 33.4 per cent rise.

Apparel Gronp Active

The apparel division had a gain of 9.8 per cent last month over June the previous year.

The variety group was next with a rise in sales volume last month of 7.9 per cent above the like period a year ago.

The drug division reported a rise of 5.35 per cent for last month above the like period of the previous year.

The grocery group had an increase of 3.7 per cent in June over the same month in 1938, which was somewhat less than their gain of 6.8 per cent in May as compared with May, 1938.

The shoe chains last month showed the smallest rise in sales volume, with an increase of 1.45 per cent over June the previous year.

Marked Increase In FHA Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP) — Marked gains in the construction of homes under the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance program were reported by Administrator Stewart McDonald.

Mortgages accepted for insurance during the first six months of 1939 amounted to $367,845,000 as compared with $277,370,000 in the 1938 period, an increase of 33 per cent. Of this amount, $249,000,000 covered new homes to be constructed under FHA inspection, compared with $139,560,000 during the first six months of 1938, a gain of 78 per cent.

West Virginia Banks Announce Plan to Merge

RICHMOND, Va.—The Kimball National Bank, of Kimball, W. Va., with resources of approximately $3,000,000, will merge with the First National Bank of Bluefield, W. Va., at a very early date, it was announced jointly by E. G. Otay, President of the Bluefield, and P. C. Thomas, President of the Kimball institution.

The merger has been approved by the national bank authorities and the directors of the two institutions, and will be consummated as quickly as the details can be worked out.

The Kimball bank is owned virtually by the Koppers Coal Company and was developed in an effort to give the company, its officials and associates, as well as the people in the section, strong, active banking facilities. In the last year or so, the Koppers interests have purchased other property, including new coal lands in the Wyoming field, and for that reason they believe their holdings can best be served by moving their banking business to a more central point and combining it with a strong institution.

The merger makes the First National Bank of Bluefield an institution with deposits of more than $10,000,000 and resources, exclusive of the trust department, of more than $11,000,000. The merger makes the First National the largest bank in the area surrounded by Roanoke, Va., Huntington, W. Va. and Knoxville, Tenn.

New Deal's Economic Problems Old Stuff—See Roman History

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A job which has long needed doing has just rolled off the press of Alfred Knopf entitled "The New Deal in Old Rome." Thomas Woodlock commented on it in the Wall Street Journal and some people in the Street have read and liked it. H. J. Haskell, the author, is a newspaper man, editor of the Kansas City Star.

It is much easier reading than Gibbon because all the confusing detail has been boiled out—it is harder to write a short piece than a long one, and this is short. Too, it covers six centuries to Gibbon's three. Gibbon only told the decline and fall.

Modern economic prolbems are evidently written all over Roman history to one who can read Latin. Highlights of the story—to condense Roman history in one column—include there. Licinius Stolo, tribune first elected in 376 B. C. after a depression and a costly Gallic invasion, pushed through a reform program which included a moratorium, a Small Holdings Act which prohibited any individual from holding more than 300 acres of the public domain, and a Farm Labor Act or make-work program which required landlords to employ a certain proportion of free laborers on farms with their slaves.

Land Banks Helps Farmers

These laws lacked teeth and were not much enforced, though Licinius himself later ran afoul of his own Small Holdings Act and was fined for carrying an extra 300 acres in a relative's name. So in 352 B. C. the government set up a Farm Debt Conciliation program and a Farm Land Bank.

County committees decided how much indebted farmers might reasonably be expected to pay and made allocations to creditors which the latter usually accepted. Then the Land Bank would take a new mortgage, put up the cash to pay off the old creditors, and the farmer would get a new start with a manageable debt. It worked, for a time.

Following the Second Punic War, in which Hannibal played the role of Napoleon-Hitler and Rome muddled through to a second victory, rapid conquests brought quick and easy money, gold and slaves for the shrewd and acquisitive. Money came in general use, then banking and speculation. Italian wheat farmers encountered competition from imported wheat and from big-scale farming with war-gained slaves. More and more the little fellows were "tractored out" by slave-farming like Tom Joad and his family in "Grapes of Wrath."

The Gracchi Reforms

The brothers Gracchi undertook a back-to-the-land movement, trying to discourage large-scale commercial farming and to turn the clock back to small-scale household farming. To draw a parallel with the American ante bellum South, large plantations were squeezing down the poor whites; for a parallel with the West, the big stockmen were squeezing the little ones, and the nesters and homesteaders off the range; for a parallel with eighteenth century England, the commons were all being enclosed and the yeomanry and cottage farmers being squeezed into the cities. Unfortunately, manufacturing did not develop in town to take up the labor slack.

Tiberius, the older Gracchus, set up a Resettlement Administration to homestead the unemployed on state land, and tried to revive the old Licinian Small Holdings Act, a dead letter by then. The Senatorial political machine blocked him and certain die-hards killed him. After his passing his RA resettled some 75,000 families in a few years and a century later made 500,000 allotments for ex-service men, but it couldn't turn back the tide.

Meantime the Gracchi had broken the surface of the second-term tabu on tribuneship, and built the Assembly into a political machine. Thereupon Big Business captured the machine so built.

Gaius Gracchus introduced a Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation by distributing government wheat to the urban poor below the market, a system of WPA-built farm-to-market roads, and the elements of an Ever-Normal Granary, designed, however, to keep wheat cheap for the city, not dear for the farmer; from it he sold wheat for 32 cents, about half price. When the Senatorial (conservative) machine came back into power they dared not abolish the cut-price wheat, though for a short time the conservative military dictator Sulla did so.

An Ancient 25-Year Depression

With big profits in commercial farming, in tax-gathering, in handling wheat from Asia Minor, and in banking, business whirled merrily on until around 86 B. C., when a panic hit Rome for a 25-year depression, and a Democratic administration cut debts 75 per cent in bankruptcy. Times stayed hard for the poor, and Cataline, an unsuccessful Huey Long, ran for consul in 63 B. C. on a debt-cancellation platform which precipitated another panic, rallied the conservatives, defeated Cataline, and precipitated a flight of gold. This was met by an embargo on gold, and the government asked Q. Considius, the J. P. Morgan of his day, to step into the frightened money market with easy credit, which he did, in a close parallel to 1907.

The Tory dictator Sulla put the Senate Old-Guard machine back on its feet, but it was politically obsolete. Julius Caesar put in a bill to distribute land to Pompey's ex-service men, the Senate filibustered it, but Caesar organized a serviceman riot and put it through anyway. He parked his troops outside Rome when his bills were under discussion, and they were passed. The Senate ordered his troops disbanded, he crossed the Rubicon and marched on Rome, Pompey fled, a panic followed, and Caesar took over.

He met the crisis by liberal bankruptcy laws; then he limited cash holdings, decreed that investors put at least two thirds of their funds into Italian real estate, and cut the relief rolls in half, since with his army he no longer needed votes. He revived the Gracchan Farm Labor Act and undertook large public works. But as he was ambitious to be king, they slew him.

Rome's Cheap Money, Ample Credit

Then Octavius Augustus, his successor, played down the pomp, played up the dead forms of the Republic, and gave the Empire peace from military quarrels. He cheapened money rates artificially, and there followed a 1929 swelling of bank credits which ended with the panic of 33 (not 1933). He put $50,000,000 in new public works, spent heavily to settle his ex-soldiers on the land, and cut the relief rolls in Rome back to 200,000 by a means test, the number having risen again after Caesar's death. His successor, Tiberius, had to balance the budget by rigid economies.

With the panic of 33 the government revived Caesar's law requiring investment in Italian land, but it worked in reverse—nobody bought. Then an HOLC appeared to lend to distressed landowners from the Treasury without interest for three years.

In 91, under Domitian, a short wheat crop and a bumper wine crop led to a government decree, poorly enforced, that half the provincial vineyards be destroyed and no more planted. A few decades later an FCA loaned to farmers at 5 per cent, half the going rate.

By Augustus' time seventy million people lived in peace except on the frontiers. Big ships plied the Mediterranean free of pirates. Travellers could go from Rome to Britain as quickly as in Byron's time. Traffic had to be controlled around the Forum; Riman tenements were limited to six stories (the higher ones fell down). But big industries didn't develop. Limited liability corporations were frowned on. Slave labor did the harm of machines without the good. The free Italian farmer was good but the slave plantations beat him.

On "Orgy of Spending"

Roman progress slowed and stopped, and just as it did, Hadrian began "an orgy of spending." Water systems, roads, temples, circuses and amphitheaters appeared as slaves soldiered and soldiers slaved and the Roman proles lived on bread and circuses. Hick towns copied the dole from Rome, and when the spoils of conquest were spent and Marcus Aurelius had nearly bankrupt the empire he had to sell the crown treasures. Slave competition kept wages at the subsistence level and prevented strikes, and the working class, on and off the dole, hated the rich and dreamt of being sent to Abraham's bosom. Everybody got softer except the military dictators who got tougher. Julian the Apostate cleaned up the fisc temporarily but it was too late. In 200 years after Augustus the denarius was cut from 20 cents to five cents. That wasn't so bad, for in the next 50 years it was cut to one-half cent. Prices soared accordingly. People took to worshipping Oriental cults.

Diocletian, military dictator, reorganized the administration and stabilized the currency, too high. Prices jumped and in 301 he passed a maximum price—and wage—law. It didn't stick. Taxes rose, tenants and workmen fled, and the government bound them to the soil. The German barbarians were brought in. The capital was transferred to Nicomedia, and then to Constantinople. Under the impact of the "wandering of the peoples," the western Empire collapsed.

This is only a tithe of the book. It is not only worth-while reading, but it steps along.

Arizona Hails Higher Price Placed on Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Although they admit that the new Government price of 71.11 cents an ounce for newly mined domestic silver is in the nature of a subsidy, Arizona mining men hail it as a great boon to the Copper State. They say that it is better to give men employment in the mines than to support them on relief. Mr. J. S. Coupal, director of the new State Department of Mineral Resources, estimates that at least 1,500 will find jobs in the mines and ore mills of Arizona within the next few months.

About half the silver produced in Arizona, which amounted to 7,600,000 ounces in 1938, comes as a by-product from big copper mines, notably those at Ajo, Bisbee, Jerome and Superior. The other half comes from small mines, a majority of which also yield gold.

Charles F. Willis, Secretary of the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association, says that the most important result of the new legislation is not the higher price, but the stability created by a price which is fixed for two years at least.

Cotton Industry Opposes Proposed Federal Subsidy

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) — Federal farm officials went ahead today with plans to subsidize exports of cotton despite an almost unanimous opposition of cotton trade and textile organizations.

Representatives of the cottton industry told officials at a closed conference yesterday that they were opposed to the plan, designed to help the United States regain lost foreign markets. They offered, however, to co-operate to make it "as effective as possible."

Officials said W. L. Clayton of Houston, Texas, a large cotton shipper, predicted the subsidy plan would not restore this country to its "proper share" of world markets during the coming season because other countries would underbid American prices. He conceded, however, that if this country subsidized exports long enough, some competing countries might be forced to reduce their acreage.

Bounty Up to $10 a Bale

Under the plan being considered by Agriculture Department officials, the Government would pay a bounty of between $6,25 and $10 a bale on cotton shipped abroad. This would enable exporters to pay the higher domestic price and sell cotton abroad at lower prices than at present.

Secretary Henry Wallace explained that the Government's policy of making loans to growers on cotton had impounded more than 11,400,000 bales of cotton in warehouses and restricted "the free flow of cotton into export."

Officials indicated the subsidy plan would be announced next week, when cotton from the 1939 crop starts moving in some volume from Southern Texas.

The trade representatives suggested at the conference that the subsidy rate be a fixed flat one, subject to change should it be found to be inadequate to gain markets. They also suggested that it apply to all classes and grades of cotton, whether produced this year or in previous years.

It was generally agreed that the subsidy be paid on all cotton shipped after a certain date, regardless of whether the sale was made prior to that date. Traders explained that most future sales already closed carried the provision that the buyer would get the benefit of any subsidy the United States should offer.

Officials promised Fred Morrison, representing the Cotton Textile Institute, that steps will be taken to impose import quotas on foreign made textile goods. They said it would require four to six weeks to get such quotas into effect after the subsidy was started.

Adverse Effects of Subsidy

The mill representatives declared in a statement the subsidy proposal would:

Cause an increased flow of cotton textile goods and products into the United States;

Increase imports of products made from United States' subsidized cotton and foreign growths;

Lead inevitably to drastic curtailment in the industry; and cause increased unemployment in cotton processing.

The statement was signed by Mr. Morrison for the Cotton Textile Institute; Russell T. Fisher for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; A. W. Fisher for the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Georgia and Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Associations; Lewis T. Barringer, for the North and South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Associations, and Mildred G. Barnwell, Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association.

Manufacturers declared it was "imperative the industry be given immediate, automatic and complete protection against any increase in imports of cotton goods," if the export program were adopted.

They also demanded that exports of cotton textiles, products and waste receive proportional benefits to raw cotton.

Although northern and southern mill interests have fought each other over the merits of a proposed 32½-cent hourly minimum wage for the industry, they quickly joined in opposition to the export subsidy program.

Indirectly, they said, the program would work a hardship on cotton farmers who provide a substantial market for cotton goods.

"On the other hand," they continued, "the cotton textile industry is the southern cotton farmers biggest customer and their interests are definitely linked together."

They added the plan was "diametrically opposed to the policy of the reciprocal trade agreements."

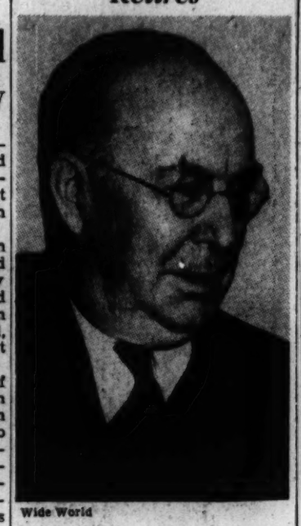
Finance Men Pick N. Y. for Convention

CHICAGO—Announcement has been made by A. D. Weller, President of the National Association of Sales Finance Companies, that the annual convention of sales finance companies sponsored by the Association, will be held Sept. 14 and 15 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

The announcement adds that the convention will be open to all sales finance companies and others engaged in instalment sales regardless of whether they are members of the National Association of Sales Finance Companies.

John W. Darr, Vice-President of the Commercial Investment Trust, Inc., New York, has been named as Chairman of the Program Committee for the meetings.

Retires



Wide World

Hale Holden

Chairman of the Southern Pacific Company, retired after 32 years of continuous railroad service.

British Consider Serious Drop In Exports to Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—Members of the British Chamber of Commerce in Chile met in special conference here to consider the serious decline of British imports to this country.

British sales have declined to one quarter of the amount a decade ago, and there has been an increasing disproportion between sales and purchases. Sales to Chile in 1938 were 53,000,000 compared with purchases of 148,000,000 gold pesos.

Tripartite conversations are now proceeding between the Chamber, the Embassy and the Chilean Government to increase the amount of sterling exchange available for British importers. The traders are also asking for the preparation of a balance of payments for tripartite analysis.

The merchants were specially desirous of elucidating the trade balance between Chile and Germany, which country last year had a favorable balance of 61,000,000 gold pesos, despite the fact that it trades by compensation. Although much of the difference is accounted for by Chilean nitrate sales, which are not registered nationally for reasons of cartel competition, it is suspected that Germany obtains some benefit from sterling trade.

Basically, however, Anglo-Chilean traders appreciate that their unfavorable import position will continue so long as trans-Atlantic free exchange exists. The United States has its largest South American investment in Chile, accounted for largely by copper mines. Practically all this metal goes to Europe, where the British market is the most important. Sales have increased since rearmament was undertaken. Broadly speaking, therefore, this American investment is largely dependent for its prosperity on British clients, whose sterling can be freely converted into dollars.

$130,000,000 Utility Registration Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., was reported to be planning registration within two weeks of $130,000,000 in refunding bonds as a step in the dissolution of Lehigh Power Securities Corp., of which it is a subsidiary.

The dissolution would make Pennsylvania Power a direct subsidiary of National Power & Light Co., an affiliate of Electric Bond & Share Co.

The $130,000,000 refunding would be one of the largest electric utility financing operations in many years. Approval of the Securities & Exchange Commission is required before flotation of the bonds.

Wheat Flour Export Subsidy to Continue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department officials said the wheat flour export subsidy program which was inaugurated last September would be continued indefinitely.

The program is designed to encourage the sale of American flour abroad.

Officials said the program would be carried out under substantially the same operating procedure as that in effect during the fiscal year which ended June 30.

The department will announce daily the rate of payment which it will make on foreign sales.

Court Says Mexico May Sell American-Owned Oil

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Supreme Court refused to grant four American-owned oil companies an injunction to prevent Government agencies from disposing of oil held in tanks of the companies at Tampico.

The Court found that the oil already had been disposed of, invalidating the petition for an injunction. The case had been taken to the Supreme Court on appeal by Transcontinental, Minerca (Standard Oil of New Jersey) Aldama y Bravo (Consolidated Oil) and El Charro (Sinclair).

Southern Pacific Moves Its Offices To San Francisco

NEW YORK (AP)—A new guide post on the recently established path over which many corporations are moving out of Wall Street was erected by the Southern Pacific Co., with the announcement that the headquarters for its board of directors and executive committee will soon be transferred to San Francisco. A new committee composed entirely of Californians will manage the road.

The announcement came simultaneously with the news that Hale Holden, 69-year-old railroad veteran, has retired on pension as chairman of the board and from active service. Angus D. McDonald, president, assumes Mr. Holden's duties.

"In anticipation of Mr. Holden's retirement," said the company, "the executive committee has had under consideration for more than a year changes that should be made in the executive organization of the company, and after intensive study, particularly in the past six months, reached the conclusion that the headquarters of the board of directors and the executive committee should be removed from New York City to San Francisco, the center of its Pacific Coast operations.

"Accordingly, the committee sought the services of outstanding business executives of California having large general experience to serve as members of the board of directors of the new executive committee . . . with the result that the following named gentlemen have consented to serve:

"Allen L. Chickering, senior partner of the law firm of Chickering & Gregory of San Francisco; James B. Black, president of Pacific Gas & Electric Co., of San Francisco; Stuart L. Rawlings of San Francisco, retired mining engineer, and V. H. Rossetti, president of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles."

The new directors replace Mr. Holden, George E. Roosevelt, Deering Howe and W. F. Bull. With C. E. Perkins of Santa Barbara and Mr. McDonald, the president with headquarters in San Francisco, they will constitute the executive committee.

The post of chairman was discontinued.

The offices of the general counsel and secretary also are to be moved to San Francisco, leaving the road's New York headquarters occupied only by the personnel of the financial staff.

World Shipbuilding Up In June Quarter

By the Associated Press

New York

An increase of 155,000 gross tons in the volume of world merchant shipbuilding for the quarter ended June 30 over that of the previous like period was reported by Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

This gain, said Lloyd's was attributable largely to heavy construction in Britain and Ireland, which more than compensated for a decline in the United States.

The figures for the quarter ended June 30, and for the previous quarter:

Great Britain and Ireland 791,455; 596,903.

United States 391,824; 420,931.

Other countries 1,676,013; 1,685,833.

Totals: 2,859,292; 2,703,667.

Survey Sees Good Increase in Major Units of Business

NEW YORK (AP)—A Wall Street Journay survey of industry and commerce, just published, showed substantial gains in a number of key groups, instead of the usual summer drag.

Mail order and chain stores were said to be doing 10 per cent better business than a year ago, department stores 3 per cent better.

Replacement tire sales were reported at a six-year peak, gasoline consumption at a new high level, and automobile sales picking up contra-seasonally.

Building materials and construction contracts were said to be on the increase, machine tool orders steadily increasing. Copper production and sales, and chemical business all running higher.

Orders for electrical equipment were described as expanding, utility third-quarter profits were predicted at 10 to 15 per cent above last year, steel operations about as well as could be expected.

Rail car loading increases augured continued high levels of traffic, it was said, and rail maintenance orders were continuing satisfactorily.

Aircraft manufacturing is enjoying a spurt, and airlines traffic is holding up.

Textile activity improved in the cotton division and was maintained in the wool and rayon manufactures, the survey concluded.

Motor Industry Seen Giving Work To Over 6,300,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Employment generated by the automobile manufacturing industry provides a livelihood for 6,380,000 persons, according to a survey reported in the 21st edition of "Automobile Facts and Figures," an annual publication of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Almost 10 times as many people are employed in selling, servicing and driving automobiles as are engaged in producing them, the new automobile statistical annual shows.

Directly engaged in producing motor vehicles, parts and tires, not counting 98,000 engaged in petroleum refining, something like 616,000 people are employed. Total employment, including distribution and servicing in road construction and in highway transportation, adds up to almost 5,870,000, Automobile Facts and Figures shows, or 6,380,000, if raw material workers who may be properly allocated to this field are taken into account.

Ninety per cent more people are employed in selling and servicing automobiles than are engaged in producing new motor vehicles, while truck and bus drivers alone account for considerably more than six times the number of employees engaged in new vehicle production.

Wage earners in automobile, body and parts factories last year received average hourly earnings of 92.2 cents, which is the highest pay rate on record. This rate compares with 75.0 cents an hour in 1928, reflecting the automobile wage trend of the last decade.

In the same 10-year period the cost of living, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, has declined from 98.2 to 82.0. The purchasing power of the worker's weekly wage has correspondingly increased in the same time from 105.2 to 109.1.

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Twelve Articles by H. B. Elliston and Harold Fleming

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6 Utilities in Government Harness
7 The Farmer Looks to Washington
8 Pushing Up Prices: Fair Means and Foul
9 The Astronomical Budget
10 John Taxpayer and His Burden
11 The Very Idea of Stability
12 The Laborer and His Hire

A simple and enlightening explanation of economic conditions by the Monitor's experts on Economics and Finance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Seven Newsprint Companies Under Jury Indictment

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A special federal grand jury here returned an indictment against seven companies and 15 individuals charging violations of the anti-trust laws in connection with the manufacture and distribution of newsprint paper on the Pacific Coast.

Three Canadian corporations were among the seven companies the government charged with entering into a combination and conspiracy with American manufacturers to fix prices for newsprint paper in the United States.

The companies indicted were: The Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, and its subsidiaries, the Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco; another Crown-Zellerbach subsidiary, the Pacific Mills, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.; the Powell River Company, Ltd., the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company, Portland, Ore., and the Inland Empire Paper Company, Millwood, Wash.

Government officials said the case was the first in which a criminal indictment ever has been brought against a corporation on the Pacific Coast for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Maximum penalty, upon conviction, would be a $15,000 fine and three years in prison.

B. C. Fowler Hamilton, special assistant to attorney general Frank Murphy in the case, said it was problematical whether the Canadian company representatives could be arrested, unless they should surrender voluntarily.

Mr. Hamilton pointed out the price of newsprint was advanced to $50 a ton in 1938, over $42.50 in 1937, and said this would mean an annual increase of about $75,000 in the paper bill of a good sized newspaper. He said the annual income of the companies involved totaled about $25,000,000.

J. D. Zellerbach, President of the Crown - Zellerbach Corporation, said he had not yet had time to analyze the charges.

"Whatever they may be," he added, "we are prepared to meet them fully and we are confident that when our case is presented in the courts, our corporations and their officers will be absolved."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 14

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.68¼	4.68⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	*
Belgium—belga	.1699	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2258	.2254	$
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.05226
Germany—mark	.4013	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5316	.5313	$
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1900
Port'gal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
Spain	.1125x	.1125x	
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0510	.0510	.2027
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1825	.1825	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3675	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3494	.3494	.6180
Java—florin	.5328	.5321	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2815	.2804	*
Shanghai—dol	.1275	.1275	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5490	.5493	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9989	.9977	1.9631
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1700x	.1700x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.0263 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
20	3¼s 47-43	110.24	110.24	110.24
1	3¼s 48-44	110.31	110.31	110.31
1	4s 54-44	115.26	115.26	115.26
10	2¾s 47-45 reg	109.13	109.13	109.13
26	2½s 53-49	106.28	106.23	106.23
1	2½s 52-50	106.26	106.26	106.26
3	2¾s 54-51	108.23	108.23	108.23
1	3s 55-51	111.29	111.29	111.29
30	2¾s 60-55	109.18	109.12	109.12
1	2¾s 59-56	108.2	108.2	108.2
29	2Ks 65-60	107.17	107.13	107.14

Federal Farm Mtg.

9	3s 47-42	106.9	106.9	106.9

Home Owners Loan

1	2¾s 49-39	100.2	100.2	100.2
1	2¼s 44-42	104.31	104.31	104.31
2	3s 52-44	108.27	108.27	108.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1	Alleghany cv 5s '49	67½	67½	67½
5	Alleghany 5s '0 st	26½	26½	26½
3	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
36	Am & For P5s 2030	62⅜	61¾	62
22	Am T & T 3½s '43	110¾	110⅝	110¾
24	Am T & T 3¼s '66	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
5	Am T & T 3¼s '61	110	109⅞	110
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Anac'da Cop 4½s '50	107¼	107	107
20	Arm Del 4s '57	101	100⅞	100⅞
8	Arm Del 4s '55	100½	100¼	100¼
23	AT&SF 4s '95	110	109¾	109¾
6	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100	99⅞	99⅞
14	AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103	103¼
10	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2	A C Line 5s '45	77	76	76
13	Atl Refin 3s '53	105	105	105
2	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19	19	19
8	B&O 1st 5s '48	56¼	56	56⅛
1	B&O 1st 4½s '48 ct	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2	B&O cv 4½s '60	11	11	11
3	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10½	10½	10½
3	B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	45½	45½	45½
2	B&O S W 5s '50	39¼	39	39¼
1	Bang&Aroos 4s '43	105½	105½	105½
1	Bell TPa 5s '48B	117¾	117¾	117¾
17	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104¾	104½	104½
42	Beth Stl 3½s '52	101¾	101¼	101⅜
5	Bost&Me 5s '67	33¾	33¼	33¼
2	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	31	31	31
1	Bost&Me 5s '55	35½	35⅛	35⅛
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	60	60	60
37	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77¼	76	76¾
7	Bkly UnEl1st 5s '50	88⅝	88	88⅜
10	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113¾	113¼	113¼
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '47 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Buf Gen El 4s '81	110½	110½	110½
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	30¾	30¾	30¾
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	30	29½	29½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	41½	41½	41½
45	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
7	Can Nor 6½s '46	124¼	124	124
3	Can Pac 5s '54	93¾	93½	93¾
1	Can Pac 4s '46	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	86	86	86
17	Can Pac 4s 'perp	74	73¾	73¾
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	90	90	90
36	Cen of Ga Macon 5s '46	4	4	4
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	48	48	48
7	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	68½	68½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15½	15½	15½
4	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14	14	14
2	C & O 3¼s '96	99¾	99¾	99¾
11	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99½	99½
8	C&O 1st 4s '89 RA&A	118	117¾	118
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94½	94½	94½
9	CB&Q gen 4s '58	99	99	99
3	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104	104	104
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101	101	101
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16⅝	16½	16⅝
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Chi & Erie 5s '82	85	85	85
5	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19½	19½	19½
5	Chi I & L 6s '47	12	12	12
11	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
24	CMSP & PRR 5½s 2000	2	1⅞	2
2	CM&St gen 4s '89	22	22	22
4	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	CRI & P 4s '88	13	13	13
2	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Ch Un Sta 4¼s '63	109¼	109	109¼
7	Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	94	94	94
8	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92½	92¼	92½
3	Childs Co 5s '43	73¼	73	73
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	CinUn Term 3¾s '69	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	CCC&StL 4½s '77	49½	49¾	49¼
5	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	67	67	67
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	84	84	84
3	ClevUnTerm4¼s ?TC	77½	77	77
3	Col & So 4½s '80	33¾	33¼	33¼
21	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103	102¾	103
4	Colmbia G 5s 1961	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Com'l Cred 3¼ s'51	104	104	104
2	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
53	Comwlth Edcv3¼s '58	119¼	119	119¼
21	Con Edis 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
21	Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
15	Con Edis 3½s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
15	Consum Pow 3½s '65	108¼	108	108¼
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Consum Pow 3s '68	99½	99½	99½
33	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107¾	107	107¾
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
12	Cuba Nr Sug 5½s '42	31	30⅞	30⅞
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	37	37	37
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	33¾	33¾	33¾
5	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	D & R G 4½s '55	3	3	3
1	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
3	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
10	Elk Hrn Co 5s '55	9	9	9
42	Erie 1st 4s '96	42¾	42¾	42¾
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5	Erie cv 4s '53 J A	14	14	14
27	FirstoneTire 3½s '48	105½	105¾	105½
2	Fort St Un Dep 4½s '41	102½	102½	102½
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57	57	57
3	Gen Cable 5½s '47	103	103	103
10	Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	Gen Mot Accept3¼s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	63	62½	62½
13	Goodrich 4½s'56	104½	104¾	104¾
18	Goodrich 6s'45	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	95	95	95
2	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	82½	82½	82½
12	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	98	97¾	98
37	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	Gulf M&N 5½s'50	81½	81	81½
1	Hockg-V 4½s'99	120¾	120¾	120¾
1	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	137.66	27.62	24.88
Net change	—.37	—.22	—.08
Previous day	138.03	27.84	24.96
1939 high	154.45	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	23.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14	14	14
3	Ill Cen 4s'52	53	53	53
8	Ill Cen 4s'53	49¼	49	49
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	52¼	52¼	52¼
7	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	47	46¾	46¾
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
4	Ill Steel 4½s'40	104 25-32	102 25-32	102 25-32
5	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	97⅝	97½	97½
1	Inland Stl 3¾s'61	108	108	108
28	Interb R Tr 7s'32	61½	60½	61½
5	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	60	59	60
26	Interb R Tr 6s'32	33	31¾	33
15	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	63	62⅜	63
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	86	86	86
1	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	55	55	55
2	Int Paper 6s'55	90¼	90¼	90¼
6	Int Paper 5s'47	98½	98½	98½
2	Int Rys C R 6½s'47	96	95¾	95¾
11	Int T&T 4½s'52	62¼	62	62
30	Int T&T 5s'55	66	65¼	65½
4	Jones&Laugh St4¼s'61	92	92	92
2	Koppers Co 4s'51	103¼	103	103
5	Lac Gas 5½s'53	56½	56½	56½
3	Lac Gas 5s '42	87	87	87
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	86	86	86
6	Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	42½	42¼	42¼
5	LehValH4½s2003 asd	16	15¾	15¾
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	14¾	14¾
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14¼	14	14
10	Liggett & M 5s '51	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞
4	Liquid Carb 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
13	Loews 3½s'46	103	103	103
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	89¾	89½	89¾
10	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7	Lou&N A&C 4s '55	107	107	107
1	Lou&N Mobile 4½s '45	111	111	111
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	106	106	106
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	86	86	86
6	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	42½	42¼	42¼
5	LehValH4½s2003 asd	16	15¾	15¾
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	14¾	14¾
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14¼	14	14
10	Liggett & M 5s '51	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞
4	Liquid Carb 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
13	Loews 3½s'46	103	103	103
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	89¾	89½	89¾
10	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7	Lou&N A&C 4s '55	107	107	107
1	Lou&N Mobile 4½s '45	111	111	111
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	106	106	106
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	72	71½	72
2	Manati Sug 4s '57	29½	29⅝	29½
144	Manhat Ry 4s '90	62	60	61⅝
30	Manhat Ry 4s mod ct	60	59	59
61	Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	35½	34¼	34¼
6	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102	102	102
2	MilSpartaNW 4s '47	12½	12½	12½
6	M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	7	7	7
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	21	21	21
4	M-K-Tex 4½s '67	8	8	8
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	20½	20½	20½
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	Mo Pac 5s '65A	16	15¾	15¾
17	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16½	15¾	16⅛
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
7	Mo Pac 5s '78G	16	15¾	16
48	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16	15½	16
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3¼	3¼
7	Mob&O 4½s '77	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Mon Pow 4½s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	MonWPaPb Svc 6s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
36	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¾	100½	100½
1	Mor& Essex 5s '55	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	35	34¾	34¾
4	Moore&McC 4½s 2000	2	1⅞	2
4	Mount St'l 3¼s '68	109½	109½	109½
2	Nash Cha&StL 4s'78	67½	67½	67½
3	Nassau El 4s '51	42½	42½	42½
9	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Nat Dist pf 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
34	Natl Steel 3½s '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	127½	127½	127
1	N O Po Sv 5s '55B	105½	105½	105½
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105½	105½	105½
1	N Y rfg 5s 2013	83¼	83¼	83¼
6	NYC 4s '64 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
10	NYC cn 4s '98	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1	NYC 3½s '46	74¾	74¾	74¾
2	NYC & HR 4s '42	75	75	75
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	81¼	81	81
8	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	61	61	61
3	NYCh&StL 6s '41	59½	59½	59½
17	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	48¾	48	48¼
2	NY Conn2RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1	NY Edison 3½s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	NY Lack&W 4½s'73	55½	55½	55½
15	NYNH&H 4½s '67	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	NYNH&H 4s '47	11	11	11
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	11	11	11
7	NY Steam 3½s'63	107½	107	107
7	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	7	7	7
4	NY Tel 4½s'39	101 7-32	101 7-32	
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Nor Am W 4½s'61	103½	103½	103½
2	Nor Am Co 4s'39	107	107	107
2	Nor Am Co 3½s'54	105½	105½	105½
8	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
32	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55¾	55	55¾
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	45	44¾	44¾
7	Nor Pac 4s '97	68⅝	68½	68⅝
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42	42
5	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Ohio Ed 4½s'61	53½	53½	53½
3	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	38	38	38
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	118¼	118	118¼
31	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106⅞	106½	106½
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	75	75	75
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Pac G & E 3¾s'61	111¼	111¼	111¼
17	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¾	112⅝	112¾
2	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Para Pict cv 6s '47	89	89	89
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Penn Oh&Det 4½s '77	99¼	99¼	99¼
9	Pen P Ac Lt 4½s '81	105	105	105
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	106½	106½	106½
1	Pen RR 4½s ctf 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	87	87
11	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96⅛	96	96
3	Pen RR 4s '48 st	112¾	112¾	112¾
6	Pen RR 3½s '52	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Peorin & E 1st 4s	47½	47½	47½
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	61¾	61¾	61¾
8	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	PhilBal&W 4½s '77C	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
11	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110¾	110¾
13	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11½	11½	11½
3	PCC & StL 5s '70A	105	105	105
2	PCC & StL 5s '75 B	105	105	105
11	PCC & StL 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	PCC &StL 4s'57 G	100	100	100
4	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	32¾	32	32
38	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	78¾	78½	78½
14	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
7	Readg 4½s '97 A	72	71¾	71¾
5	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	55¾	54	55
6	Rem Rand 4½s '56	104¾	104½	104½
2	Republic Steel 4½s'61	93	93	93
2	Republic Stl 4½s'56	94	94	94
2	Revere Cop&Bl4¼s'58	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Richfield Oil 4s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Rutland 4½s '41 st	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Safeway Strs 4s '47	105¾	103¼	105¾
10	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'56	106½	106½	106½
9	St.LRM&Pac 5s '55 st	58⅝	57⅞	58
4	St L S 4½s'78	8¼	8¼	8¼
8	St L S F 4s '50 A	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
1	St L S F 4s '50A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
11	St L SW 1st 4s '89	60	60	60
1	StPaul UnDep 5s '72	116¾	116¾	116¾
1	San Ant Pub Svc 4s '63	106½	106½	106½
2	San Diego G&E 4s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Shell Un 3½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Simmons cv 4s '52	100¼	100	100
4	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105	105	105
10	So Kraft 4¼s '46	93	93	93
3	Sou Pac 4½s '68	45¼	45	45
14	Sou Pac 4½s '81	44	43⅞	44
14	So Pac 4½s '69	44	43⅞	43⅞
3	So Pac rfg 4s '55	64	64	64
2	So Pac coll 4s '49	44¼	44¼	44¼
2	So Pac 3¾s '46	58	58	58
13	So Pac 4½sOre '77	47¾	47	47¼
4	South Ry 5s '56	75	74½	74½
5	South Ry gen 4s '56	54⅞	54½	54½
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	21	21	21
1	Stand Oil N J 4s '61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Studebaker cv 6s '45	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
6	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107	106¾	106¾
5	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100½	100½	100½
10	T RR A St L 4s '53	109¾	109¾	109¾
7	Tex Corp 3s '51	105½	105½	105½
10	Tex Corp 3s '59	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	88	87¼	88
1	Third Ave Ry '37	37	37	37⅜
9	Third Ave 4s '60	45½	45¼	45½
11	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107	107	107
10	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	112½	112½	112½
7	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114	114¼
7	Un Pac 3½s 70	99¾	99½	99½
20	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108¼	108½
3	Unt Drug 5s 53	79½	79½	79½
3	UnRys 1st&R 4s 34	30¾	30¼	30¼
16	US Steel 3¼s 48	106¼	106	106¼
7	Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	88	87¾	87¾
59	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100¼	99¾	100¼
29	Utah P&L 5s 44	100¼	100⅛	101
1	Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
11	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109	108¾	109
1	Wabash 4½s 78C	5½	5½	5½
12	Warner Bros 6s 48	90¼	90	90¼
20	Westch Lt 3½s 67	109¼	109½	109½
9	Westn El 5½s 46	111¾	110¾	111¾
3	West Shore 4s 2361	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1	Westn Md 5½s 77A	90	90	90
1	Westn Md 4s 52	84¼	84	84
20	Western Un 5s 51	69½	69	69½
23	Western Un 5s 60	68¾	68	68¾
35	Western Un 4½s50	65¾	65½	66⅜
2	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	95⅜	95	95
1	Wilkes B&E 5s 42	9	9	9
19	Wilson & Co 5s 55	104	104	104
1	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	95½	95½	95½
19	Wis Cen 4s 49	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
12	Youngst S&T 4s 61	106

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space two lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments. 50 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg B-80, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH RAISED GOLD EFFECT SIGNATURE. Fastest seller out. 21 folders, retail $1. Profit 100%. Customer's actual signature in embossed gold effect. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas Cards, $1. Many beautiful Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 406 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PAINT, linoleum, etc.: established 13 years; fine neighborhood on busy Sunset Blvd.; will sell for inventory and fixtures, $1500. OWNER, 4328 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ST. LOUIS—Young woman, not over 35, who is technically trained in institutional management, also thorough training in food work and menu planning, to accept position as assistant to present Household Manager in large educational institution and assume executive duties which apply to such a position. Apply in writing, giving details of past experience to HOUSEHOLD MANAGER, The Principia, 8539 PAGE.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Faith Bickford Brewster, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 3519 91st St.—1 mile Fair, 22 minutes Rockefeller Center and main points of interest, 3 blocks subway; 2 double rooms, cross-ventilation; residential; $1.50 per person. HEIMSTAEDT.

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I., N. Y., 221-10 Sheffield Ave.—Four rooms in private home; porch; garden; free parking; 5 miles from Fair; reasonable. Laurelton 8-7428-J.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most or these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES FOR SALE

ANTIQUE furniture, oil paintings, rugs, china, glass. Phone mornings, Jam. 1827-W. 24 Halifax St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FLATBUSH, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Entire floor, 3 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; Frigidaire; cool insulated house, near subways; strictly private; adults only; $40. Phone BUck. 2-0606.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment. Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette; Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6660

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY 29 Gainsborough St., HUN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling; Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Modern camp at Great Pond, Kingston, N. H. For particulars write or telephone Frank Kirschner, 10 Main St., Haverhill, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—New colonial home, 7 large rooms, 3 baths; beautiful new section, near transportation, schools and churches; built by present owner—FRED E. MARTIN, 42 Moheran Road. Phone Larchmont 2926.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1927.) State License 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—4-room cottage with bath at beautiful Lake Onota in the Berkshires; by the month or season. MRS. J. N. SHEPHARDSON, 14 Hull Ave., Tel. 2-0062.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., 11 Richelieu Road—Attractive small home; lovely garden, neighborhood, schools, church; furnished $75.00, unfurnished $65.00; October.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED for rent, six or seven rooms, Westchester County, N. Y., reasonable. Write Box J-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

MAXWELL B. LOWMAN
Painter and Decorator
33 Audubon Rd., Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 8898

PAYING GUESTS

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $25. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

SKY LINE FARM GUEST HOUSE—in Vermont hills; modern, clean, restful; rates reasonable; booklet. H. F. Johnson, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Attractive guest house, excellent location, near beach and good restaurants. MARY H. WALKER, 62 Burrill St. Breakers 8216-W.

REAL ESTATE

WABAN 8 miles west of Boston. Any reasonable offer for immediate sale. A beautiful French Normandy in quiet, restricted neighborhood near center. This modern 9-rm. brick house just reconditioned has 3 baths and lav., screened porch, den, oil heat, 2-car garage. Call MR. TREFREY, Wellesley 2600. Evenings Centre Newton 5318-M. H. C. WISWALL, Realtor, 370 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel. 4407 Greenfield.

NEW PRESTON, CONN.—Secluded colonial home; meals; picturesque; hills, lakes. Write or phone 193-12 New Milford, Belle Beardsley.

SKOWHEGAN, MAINE — Overnight guests welcome at The Pillars, 20 Main Street, just south of Route 201. Telephone 136-3.

Presbyterian College Unveils Two Portraits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, S. C.—In the presence of a distinguished group of educators and alumnae, oil portraits of two former Presidents of Presbyterian College, both gifts of an anonymous donor, were unveiled in the college chapel with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. The two new paintings are of Dr. Robert Adams, President from 1907 to 1910, and Dr. John McSween, President from 1928 to 1935.

97° Above—91° Below, Only 12 Miles Apart

DENVER, Colo. (AP) — Denver thermometers registered 97 degrees July 14. Only 12 miles away the reading was 91 below zero.

But that didn't cool any Denver brows.

The 12 miles was straight up. The report came from a shortwave transmitter attached to a helium balloon to inaugurate the Weather Bureau's new observation system.

Tires Don't Go With Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A finance company, in repossessing an automobile, has no right to take possession of tires which have been bought on a conditional sales contract, ruled Judge J. L. Almond in Roanoke, Va., July 6.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS *for All Occasions*
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8000
Member F. T. D.

BANCROFT CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Our fur storage service gives your furs the care they deserve. 2% of valuation.
CALL
ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant, 374 Boylston St.

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9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
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47 Cogswell Ave. TROwbridge 0574
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Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

FRESH CRAB FLAKES and LOBSTER
EGAN'S MARKET
KIR. 9300

Ice Cream for Summer Days
"MADE OF REAL CREAM ONLY"
at FISKE'S
Luncheons—Dinners
Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Newton Center Center New. 2182

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ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188

HARVARD SQUARE
Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

VISIT
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
for your next Permanent Wave
Satisfaction always given.
Call TRO. 1603 7 HUDSON ST.

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Picnic supplies, charcoal grills, steak broilers, charcoal briquets and
GOOD LUCK
Jar Rubbers
26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

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Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
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Tel. 800

SAGE'S
Phone TRO. 2211
We Deliver
Sweet Cantaloupe
Sweet Cantaloupe

CONCORD

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
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SALE OF YARD GOODS
Special prices on lawns, voiles, broadcloths, dimities, cretonnes and rayons.
J. P. NOURSE INC.
Main Street Concord

DEDHAM

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

GEISHECKER'S
Featuring
JANTZEN'S
Swim Suits, Beach Togs and Robes
577 High St., Dedham Phone 0817

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Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Season "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment (General Motors Product)
Dedham 2408 Norwood 1445—1446

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

QUIET cool room, Manhattan; maid service; near theaters and transportation to fair; one woman $3, double $5; entire apartment accommodating four, week ends $10 daily. Phone Columbus 5-0773 evenings, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR — Young man desires position, summer, travel; excellent references. R. Scudder, 47 Audubon Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Wel. 2252.

SUMMER BOARD

KEMP HOUSE
King's Highway, Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass.—Pleasant rooms, comfortable beds; excellent bathing; country club; parking; home cooking opposite; rates moderate.
MRS. WILLIAM O. SOUTHER, Tel. Wellfleet 23

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—18 years with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass.; Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture, Venetian blinds, screens, shades; home specialties. Cen. New. (Mass.) 1900. Milford 1800. Fram. 3131. Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

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901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3000
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Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Daily
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A Service for Every Household
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Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
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For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
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Braintree, Mass.

KATHRYN DONNELLY BEAUTY STUDIO
Permanent Waves, Zotos, Vapor Marcel, New Ray Wireless and Machine Wave
49 Sterling Street, East Braintree
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BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR FOR JUNIORS AND DISTINCTION
NEW SUMMER STYLES
Seam-prufe Slips, $2.00

Ralph and Ruth Baker
QUALITY FURNITURE
on
BAKER'S BUDGET PLAN
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
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Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
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BROOKLINE

ASP. 6800 ASP. 0370
TRANSIENT
AUTO STORAGE
PERMANENT
BEACONSFIELD GARAGE
106 BEACONSFIELD ROAD
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Oldsmobile — Cadillac
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S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
639 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill
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First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car

MASSACHUSETTS

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Join our Hosiery Club!
Vanity Fair Hosiery
Chiffon and Service
79c—1.00—1.15
helen—381 Main St.

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

PALM BEACH SUMMER SUITS
EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE
HANDSOME NEW SHADES, $15.50
Leisure and outdoor Summer garments at every desired price.
F. A. Lane Company

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meals Are Cooked to Order
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Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Are you going picnicking?
We have a variety of Bread, Cake, and Cookies that will meet your particular need. Blueberry Muffins and Pie with the home made taste.
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MEAT, FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Quality and Service for Over 30 Years
211 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946
We Are a Red & White Store

HARPER METHOD SHOP
Prepare for your Permanent by having the special shampoo YOU need. Come in and let us advise you.
We give the Frederics Permanent, also the Zotos and Jamal, which are machineless.
520 Main St., 2nd Floor Tel. 3430

Lasure
5 Putnam Street
Tel. 848

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WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

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WILSON'S STOREWIDE
JULY CLEARANCE
Begins Friday, July 14th
Savings of 20% to 50% throughout the store.
WILSON'S

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
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MARK DOWN SALE
Red Cross Shoes for Women
$4.95 and $5.45
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All Shoes Drastically Reduced for this sale
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JANTZEN SWIM SUITS *and* SWIM TRUNKS
Keds, Kodettes, Sleeping Bags, Ponchos, Rubber Blankets
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Service—Satisfaction—Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

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"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
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NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service
Complete Battery Service

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Walk the natural way in
Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
160 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. Allyn & Co.
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Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
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Moving to a New Location before September 1st. Come In Now for Bargains.
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High at Suffolk Streets
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Oddment Sale of Le Gant Girdles
Several Models, Sizes 24 to 34. Very specially priced, $3.50 and $5.00.
Values $7.50 to $10.00.
THE LEARY SHOP
231 Maple Street

MASSACHUSETTS

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1,000 Washable Dresses
$1.99
12 stunning styles for misses and women
Cherry & Webb's

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guaranteed against all road hazards
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We specialize in Polo Shirts and Washable Slacks for Men at very reasonable prices.
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS

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Chamberlain's Ladyship Smoked Shoulders ..... 24c lb.
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For traveling or house use, 3¾ lbs., folds up flat and fits in cloth bag. Approved cord set. For A. C. or D. C. current, $2.39.
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Etc.

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4.95
Whites Included

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2000 Yards of
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New printings in smart, colorful designs. All cut from perfect, full pieces. Superior washing qualities.
15c yd.
Regular at 19c
Goddard Bros
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Telephone Breakers 3737

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With or Without Machine or Electricity. Moderate Price—Personal Service.
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RESTAURANT
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

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More Heat per Dollar
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Mobilgas Mobilubrication
Don's Service Station
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYstic 1896
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630
20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MOVING! C. BAIN
Local and Long Distance
Weekly Trips—N. Y., Maine, N. H.
Bonded Storage Warehouse
106 Riverside Ave. Tel. Mystic 1749

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST COMPANY

Our Garden Room is open at 158 Essex Street
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS Inc.
Tel. 0796—0795

AT YOUR SERVICE
Reliable Repair Service
Bishop & Crawford
CRYstal 0028-W
808 Main Street
Tel. 2573—Nights 0465

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

MILTON

Reliance Laundry
BLUEHILLS 2600
Serving Milton, Quincy and Dorchester
Your satisfaction is assured

NEEDHAM

While You Are Away this Summer
LEAVE YOUR SILVER IN OUR STORAGE VAULTS
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Member Federal Reserve System

NEW BEDFORD

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FLOWERS AND PLANTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Members of F. T. D. Association

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Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
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Fancy Pastries
Shraft's Candies

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
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ROOFING—REPAIRING

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

WING'S
Room Rugs • Small Rugs
Linoleum at Special Savings in Wing's Annual July Sale of Floor Coverings

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

William A. Bassett Co.
1023 Purchase St., Phones 611 and 612
Eastern Halibut and Salmon, Fresh Mackerel, Lemon Sole, Tautog, Live and Boiled Lobsters.

Willey's Inc.
Very smart sports wear for Misses and Women
New Bedford Edgartown

NEWBURYPORT

LEIGHTON'S BAKERY
35 Water St., Haverhill
62 Main St., Amesbury
84 State St., 110 Pleasant St.
Newburyport
Near the Through Way

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. West Newton 0191
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 3072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards. Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

BON ARTS SHOP
388 WALNUT STREET
Beautiful Vases
for Flower Arrangements
POTTERY—GLASS—CHINA
Miniature Vases
Greeting Cards

PITTSFIELD

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
83 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
190 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1261

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
2 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

A Refreshing Summertime Beverage
KELCO GINGER ALE
FULL QUART BOTTLE 10¢
PLUS DEPOSIT
Pale Dry or Golden
Kelsey's Market

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

WALK-OVER SALE
Substantial Reductions on Shoes for men and women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North St.

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4648
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8253 631 North St. Open Eves.

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

SATURDAY is the last day of our Store-Wide Clearance Sale
Reductions up to 50%
England Brothers

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

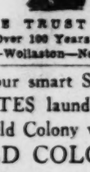
If you are interested in buying a New Car—See what Buick has to offer for this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
123 HANCOCK STREET

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0630

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Foy's Markets, Inc.

We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder

The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family



GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Over 100 Years Old
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

Have your smart SUMMER WHITES laundered the Old Colony way.
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRES. 5000

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

Dorothy Benham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

READING

Under new Management
BOWSER & CO.
WAKEFIELD
Just in time for your vacation! Summer togs Reduced to save you dollars for your trip.

Laing Chevrolet Co.
SALES
SERVICE
Auto refinishing and fender work
335 Main St. Tel. Res. 1020

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Peach Ice Cream

SALEM

Clark & Friend
225 Essex Street, Salem
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's QUALITY CLOTHING

SHARON

MASSAPOAG GARAGE
SHARON OIL COMPANY
Range and Fuel Oils
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Complete Cleaning and Laundry Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON
(Continued)

JOHN COLANERI
PRESSING
REPAIRING
Post Office Square Tel. 2091
TAILOR and CLEANSER

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Sq. Prospect 1095-6-7

See Our Complete Line of Equipment
for Fishing, Vacation, or Picnics

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal
insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

QUALITY FURNITURE
Made to Your Special Order,
If You Wish
BOSTOCK FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Trescott Street, Taunton, Mass
"YOUR STORE" Tel. 3421-3422

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

All kinds of
PICNIC EQUIPMENT
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!—
—no bother or extra expenses—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle. With it you'll always have cream and milk ready for any emergency.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Are You Ready for Trips?
Visit ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Mobilubrication Certified
Wel. 1276 "Bumper-to-Bumper Service"

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables
in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

Ruppert's Craft Shop
GIFTS
for all occasions
605 Pond Street Tel. 2559-M
So. Weymouth, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

Daily — Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1200

HOTEL WINTHROP ARMS GRILLE
Winthrop Highlands Ocean 0340
DAILY SPECIALS
from 60c to 90c
Lobster and sea foods
are always available
Under supervision of Merrill P. Turner

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH — Children offered home, entire charge or holidays; near sea; beach hut; home life, every care with own children. MRS. LUKE, Rvelands, Chester Road.

FLATLETS

BOURNEMOUTH — Furnished flatlets; modern; all conveniences, in private residence; nr. sea, shops and buses; meals optional. 11 St. Stephens Road

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Kensington—Delightful 1st-floor, unfurnished flat with beautiful garden outlook; available September; quiet situation, near station; large bright rooms, good hall, 2 reception, 2 bed, bath, kitchen, etc.; constant hot water. Apply CHARLES SAUNDERS & SON, 40, Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7. WES. 6611.

FOOD PRODUCTS

FIRST-CLASS home-made cakes delivered weekly. Reading, Maidenhead, Wokingham districts, Moffatt-Francis, Hirb Street, Twyford. Phone 127

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AMPICO Broadwood piano, medium grand; exceptional instrument, perfect condition; price £240; view reading by appointment. Apply: HAYES, Cherry Hill, Higher Denham, Bucks. Denham 2068.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Sussex — Freehold residence with maisonette attached for sale or will let; 7 and 5 rooms, near church, sea, shops, golf course; excellent condition, running water in bedrooms; garage. COLSON, 13 Bedford Ave.

BOURNEMOUTH, BRANKSOME PARK — Freehold residence; 2 floors, 5 bed, 3 reception; central heating; garage; 1 acre; unique position; £2250 Box W-1397, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY (2 miles Camberley) — Charming country residence, close Camberley Heath golf course; 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms; central heating, etc.; 6 acres (garden and woodland); garage and cottage; tennis court; moderate price. Apply Box W-1412, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

DEVONSHIRE—Furnished bungalow, 6 months or more, from next autumn; 3 bedrooms, electricity, water; garage; golf, riding; £2 weekly or nearest. Apply: Westholme, Uplowman Road, Tiverton.

DITCHLING, Sussex — Charming furnished house, 5 rooms; modern; electric refrigerator; lovely views; ½ acre garden; September; service; 3 guineas weekly. Box W-1414, BCM/CSM, London.

PINNER, Middx.—Easily run modern furnished house; real labour saving; suit small family; desirable neighbourhood, near station; frequent trains; 13 miles London; 3½ guineas week. Box W-1419, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY — Lovely district, ¾ mile Witley Station; small country house, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, C. H. W., etc.; garage, good garden, paddock; 35 miles London. Box W-1417, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SURBITON, Surrey—Comfortable home for elderly folk in good neighbourhood; personal attention if required. MRS. LEWIS, Fallowfield, 8 Cranes Park

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST WANTED

PRINTING—Compositor, with knowledge of machines and stereo, seeks post; member of T. A. Box W-1420, BCM/CSM, London.

TUITION

COACHING, private tuition, or class teaching by B. A. French and Spanish; 2 years' teaching experience France; 6 months student in Spain. MISS P. BROWN, 54 Innage Road, Northfield, Birmingham.

MIDDLESEX—LEARN to drive by qualified expert from your address anywhere; individual attention; satisfaction guaranteed; terms moderate; trial lesson 3/6. Phone Molesey 1640. P. B. Taneborne, 7 Links View Rd., Hampton Hill.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, book-keeper, visiting secretary; authors' Mss., etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made
by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

J. Ascott
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

Longley's
DRAPERS
Costumes and Millinery
Noted for Household Linens
DEVONSHIRE ROAD PH. BEXHILL 390

MERRITT & TRURAN
BOOTMAKERS
and REPAIRERS
All Work Done on the Premises
25 SACKVILLE ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 1884

All Household Requirements
HOAD'S OIL STORES
Personal Attention—Prompt Delivery
6 Buckhurst Place
45 Western Rd. 31 Sackville Rd.
Phone Bexhill 331

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 391

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
(Continued)

LISTEN TO THE SERVICES
REGULARLY BROADCAST FROM
The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in BOSTON, U. S. A., on an
ALL WAVE RECEIVER supplied by
NORMAN BLACKBURNE
A. M. I. R. E., A. M. I. W. I.
Incorporated Radio Engineer
Specialist in Short Wave Radio
19 SEA ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 227

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Rackhams
BIRMINGHAM

ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS
SLIPPERS
STOCKINGS
32, Gt. Western Arcade
(In recess)
TEL. EDG. 0213

JANE HARTON Ltd.
Ladies' and Children's
Hairdresser
3 Cropthorne Court, Five Ways, Edgbaston
Clients assured of every attention

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOSCOMBE

662 Christchurch Road,
79 and 166 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

BOURNEMOUTH

SEE ALLEN'S
FURNISHED HOMES
Three furnished homes built actually in the Show rooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk round and inspect the displays at your leisure.

J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne.

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Anderson & McAuley
LTD.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Wilsons LTD.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3885, 3889

P. W. SENIOR
General Ironmonger
181 Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Phone: Southbourne 513
Wakeleys Hop Manure and Garden Requisites
Carter's Tested Seeds

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3790

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE

William Hill
(Hove) Ltd.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

CORSETS, BELTS
and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and
DRY CLEANERS

GET YOUR SWIMWEAR
at
Marsh's
All the leading makes in stock.
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Clifton

LANNING & JUDD
IRONMONGERS
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol 1
TEL. 25753
Garden Shelters, Deck Chairs,
Lawn Mowers, Meat Safes
Every Comfort for Your Garden

Photographic Developing and Printing
9 Hours Service
Let us make a picture Enlargement of your best snaps: in sepia or colour.
Strode Cosh & Penfold
153 Ashley Rd. (next door to Metropole) and 5 other addresses in Bristol

TAYLOR'S
of COLLEGE GREEN, Bristol, and South Parade, Weston-super-Mare
"For Everything that's New in Fashions and Fabrics"

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM
63 Queen's Rd.
Bristol 8

BEACH WEAR and
SWIM WEAR
at Bargain Prices
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

MUNDY & CO.
68 QUEENS ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA
and GLASS
Specialists
TEL. 24960

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for
BEACH WEAR, SWIM SUITS
HOLIDAY WEAR
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

BROMLEY

Telephone Ravensbourne 1622
R. WHEADON
BUTCHER
3, THE PARADE, WIDMORE RD.
BROMLEY

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE
SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques *Licensed Valuers*
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

CAMBRIDGE

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
35, Petty Curr, Cambridge
3, Market Place, Peterborough

Robert Sayle LTD
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Fenos, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM

Fine Selection of COOKED MEATS, Pies, York Ham, etc.
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Phone Dairy 3000
Pittville Street Creamery 2535
(Also Gloucester and Cirencester)

DIAMOND
LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

BRUNNER'S
New Cafe
Luncheons Teas Ices
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 Clarence Street

CROWBOROUGH

CARR & CO.
2 BROADWAY
Groceries and Provision Merchants
TEL. 62

CROYDON, PURLEY AND DISTRICT

CAREY & SON
GROCERS AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938

57 VARIETIES
HEINZ
Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe & Shirley
GROCERS

CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2 HIGH STREET, EXETER
See Our Selection of
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, BAROMETERS, BINOCULARS, OPERA GLASSES, etc.
Phone 2923
(Also TORQUAY and PLYMOUTH)

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC
laundry process
assures whiter linens, softer woollens, brighter colours, longer wear
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
'Phone: Bramley 94

HARROW

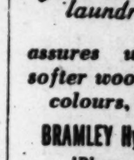
The Gingerbread House

9a College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 1780
"The Homemade Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

T. J. AUSTIN & SONS, Ltd.
15 London Road, St. Leonards

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
and at Bexhill
Kendall
82 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
38, Robertson Street, Hastings
50, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
4, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.


The Little Studio
5, Claremont
FOR
BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
P. & E. ADAMS

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Forder & Son Ltd.
LINENS
FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING
RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4110

BROWN, STOW & CO.
COAL and COKE
36, Dover Road, Ipswich
We stock every class of Coal and Coke
Satisfaction Guaranteed in Price, Quality and Service.
Phone IPSWICH 7248

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

BUSH BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
FOR
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS
PROMPT DELIVERIES IN
PERSONAL KINGSTON, MALDEN
ATTENTION and NORBITON
156 LONDON RD., KINGSTON
TELEPHONE KINGSTON 2414

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
HOOK RD.
SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR
DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
● 150 DEPARTMENTS
● PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
● A NON-COMBINE STORE
● A MAGNIFICENT ESCALATOR HALL
KINgston 1001

LEICESTER

When in Leicester
STROLL THROUGH THE FASHION SHOWROOMS AND VISIT THE
ADDERLY
RESTAURANT
Adderley & Company Ltd.
LEICESTER'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE

WILLIAM OLIVER
MARKET STREET
LEICESTER
AGENT
FOR TRESS HATS

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
Bakers and Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 246
COURTENAY ST., NEWTON ABBOT
(Also Regent Cafe, Teignmouth)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S
MODERN STORE

PINNER

DAINTY
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
Elizabeth Anne
LADIES'
LINGERIE and HOSE
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

Bert Says Not to Interfere

In the shadow cast by two zinnia plants, sat Mr. Scroggins and Bert, the toad, who functions as assistant gardener of the Scroggins garden on Boston Common. Mr. Scroggins frequently visits Bert at times when he has made reasonably sure there is no work likely. He has found Bert a very well informed

They sat and watched the anthill.

person on matters of earth, leaf, bud, and plant and the creatures that live close to the ground, and he likes to talk both with and to him. Today, they watch an anthill. Mr. Scroggins' hat is on the ground and his cane is with it and his eyes are lively with surprise.

"Why, I'm surprised," he said.

"At what?" said Bert.

"At this anthill," he said.

"Well," said Bert in his slow way, "there really isn't much to surprise a person about ants and anthills. They've been doing business for a long, long time."

Scroggins bent over close until his nose almost touched the ring of heaped-up grains of earth over which an ant now and again would hurry, either entering the small hole in the center of the ring or coming out of it.

"Yes, I suppose they have," he said, "but not until today have I got right down close and watched them and watched them, like this."

"Look! Look!" Scroggins wiggled his paw an inch or so from a large ant which tugged at a bit of earth easily five times as big as itself.

"Yes, I see," said Bert.

The ant pulled and hauled. There was a ridge of earth which wasn't large for a squirrel or even a toad to look at but from an ant's point of view was a mountainous affair. The ant with its booty tackled the mountain with a vim, pulled and struggled and yanked.

"Why doesn't he leave it there and go for help?" said Scroggins.

"Ants aren't that way," said Bert.

"But see how hard it is for him," Scroggins said, holding his paw so close that the ant shivered.

"Don't touch him," said Bert. The idea was in Scroggins' mind and he peered sharply at Bert as though to find out how Bert knew.

"Why not?" he said.

"Because that's an ant," said Bert, "and when an ant has a job to do, the best thing is not to interfere, but to leave it to the ant."

The whole matter was so remarkable to the venerable squirrel that he made no comment; just kept watching and watching. At length, the ant did reach the top of the ridge with its burden, and Scroggins clapped his hands and shouted "Hooray."

Bert grinned. "That's all right. Cheer 'em but don't try to help 'em."

George L. Moore

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club
Gladys Hutchins, Chicago

The following have been adjudged the ten best captions submitted for the Monitor Camera Club picture which appeared on June 30:

"Meditation"
Harry W. Young, Boston
Elizabeth Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
Rachel Ryle, Kansas City, Mo.
Maude E. West, Springfield, Mass.
Matilda Kalb, New Brunswick, N. J.

"Mother"
Mary Carver, Keokuk, Iowa.
Mrs. C. Schweitzer, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Josephine Murphy, Jersey City, N. J.
Elizabeth Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.

"When Day Is Done"
Kathleen Starnes, Brookline, Mass.
Joy Wells, Tipton, Okla.
Josie Anderson, San Diego.

"The Evening Hour"
Josephine Klatsch, Seattle.
Ernest Misbeck, Ojai, Calif.

"Tranquillity"
Mrs. C. H. Larson, New York.

"Just a Line at Twilight"
Ida Hazlett, Stockton, Calif.

"The End of a Busy Day"
Mabel Jagger, Edson, Kans.

"Light and Shadow"
Emily Andem, New York.

"Reflecting the Glow"
Roy Kenworthy, E. Orange, N. J.

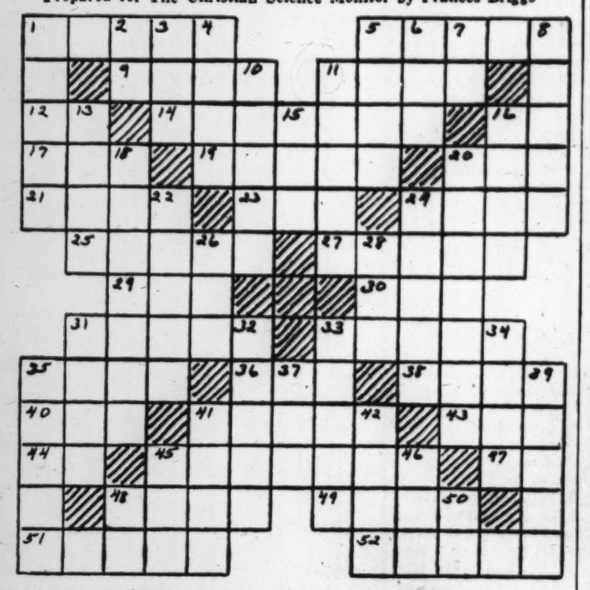
"A Mother's Sweet Reverie"
Margaret Halliday, Cambridge, Mass.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the LORD, *as the waters cover the sea.* — HAB. 2:14.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

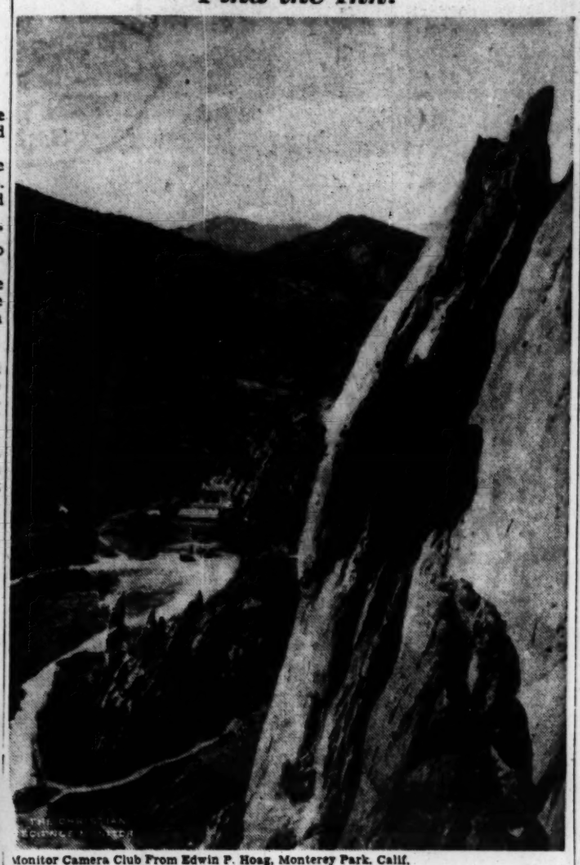
1—Percy Grainger plays what musical instrument?
5—Soft part of bread is called what?
9—What is a long tube to conduct water?
11—What is mulligatawny?
12—What exclamation expresses triumph?
14—What is largest lake of central Europe?
16—City of Cremona is on what river?
17—Openwork fabric is what?
19—What are threadlike creases on face or hand?
20—Would a mapach have paws, fins, or oars (sing.)?
21—Pitfall is what?
23—What is seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
24—If you visited Vaasa, whom would you see (sing.)?
25—In what month was William Wordsworth born?
27—What is a river of northeastern France?
29—Who is subject of a tragedy by Euripides?
30—What do you call a nap or a slip or lapse?
31—Who live in monasteries?
33—What is a smooth-faced pileless carpet from eastern Transcaucasia?
35—What is a small European cyprinoid fish?
36—What timber tree grows in Hawaii?
38—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
40—What southern constellation is south of tail of the Scorpion?
41—Small donkey used as a pack animal is what?
43—Poseidon was god of what?
44—Where is Newport News (abbr.)?
45—In Greek mythology, who married Epimetheus?
47—Pound (abbr.)
48—What songbird is found in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa?
49—Who was tutelar god of most important Babylonian kings?
51—What is any of numerous elasmobranch fishes?
52—When do nocturnal birds fly?

Down

1—Purslane is a cloak, purse, or plant—which?
3—Associated Press (abbr.).
3—Pointed part is what?
4—Menilite is a variety of what?
5—What is a county of southwestern Oregon?
6—A brook is what?
7—Aloft.
8—Who was a famous American abolitionist?
10—Who was one of heads of tribe of Manasseh?
11—What propelled "Fulton's Folly"?
13—What goddess was worshiped by ancient Greeks?
15—What suffix is used to form adjectives?
18—Rectangular piece or plot of ground is what?
18—What is a granular preparation of cassava starch?
20—Who was a famous Greek lyric poet (poss.)?
22—What is opposed to "erect"?
24—What is name of a river of England?
26—What fluid is used for writing or printing?
28—Who was Babylonian god of heaven?
31—What name was claimed by Naomi?
32—Zoril resembles what animal?
33—What is a xylophone of seven bronze plates used in Javanese gamelang?
34—What is a seaport city of Russia?
35—What is name of strait connecting Baffin Bay with Atlantic Ocean?
37—What is a city of Nebraska?
39—What is a wooden shoe worn by European peasants?
41—What is tough external covering of a woody perennial stem.
42—Who was one of sons of Jerahmeel?
45—What is equality as to value, condition, or circumstances?
46—Who was mother of King Hezekiah?
48—Where is Lake Pontchartrain (abbr.)?
50—Who was an Amoritish king of Bashan?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Find the Inn!



Monitor Camera Club From Edwin P. Hoag, Monterey Park, Calif.

Hidden Inn, Garden of the Gods, near Colorado Springs, Colorado. This region is noted for its unusual rock formations of red and white sandstone.

Daily Quotation

WHATE'ER we do, we all are doing this:
Reaping the harvest of our yesterdays,
sowing for our tomorrows.
—S. W. PARTRIDGE

Peace Point

Truly, if the genius of mankind that has invented the weapons of death cannot discover the means of preserving peace, civilization as we know it lives in an evil day.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Everyone Is an Etcher

Someone remarking upon the handsome countenance of St. Gaudens, the artist, once said to Henry Holt, "His face looks as if he had made it himself."

Being reminded of those lines of character which are etched in every human face by its possessor, Mr. Holt replied, "Of course! Everybody does."

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Dynamo Makes Electricity?

The principle of the dynamo, or electromagnetic generator, was discovered by Faraday in 1831. The complicated dynamos of today have been developed directly from the simple generator made by Faraday.

By experiment Faraday found that when a wire is moved between the ends of a horseshoe magnet, a force of electricity is produced in the wire; and if the wire that passes between the poles of the magnet is part of a circuit, a current flows through the circuit.

Between the poles of the magnet is a magnetic field of force, assumed to be made up of invisible lines of force. As the wire moves through the magnetic field, it cuts these lines of force, and this produces the electric force in the wire.

The amount of current generated in the wire depends on the number of lines of force that it cuts per second. The faster the wire moves, the more lines per second it will cut. Also, the stronger the magnet, the greater the number of lines of force in its magnetic field. Consequently, the amount of current generated depends on the speed at which the wire moves, and on the strength of the magnet.

To make the movement of the wire continuous in the magnetic field, the wire is made in the form of a loop or armature which is rotated between the poles of a magnet. To make the magnetic field stronger, so that there will be more lines of magnetic force for the wire to cut, an electromagnet is used in place of a permanent magnet.

Because of the fact that in physics you cannot produce energy in one form without expending energy in another form, mechanical power is needed to make the coils of wire or armature revolve

at high speed between the poles of the magnet. This power is frequently obtained by using the energy of falling water. Through the use of huge water turbines, waterfalls are made to provide the needed power to run the dynamo, in which case we have a hydroelectric power plant.—W. P. Keasbey.

So Pack Each One Full

Eternity gives nothing back of what one leaves out of the minutes. —Schiller.

Hawaiian Lei Vendors

Edwin B. Hoag, Monterey Park, Calif.

The fragrant lei seems to be synonymous with Hawaii

In Lighter Vein

Future in View

Father was going to have a new suit, so he showed Sonny a piece of the material he had chosen for it. Sonny eyed it rather dubiously on the wrong side. "No," he said sharply, "I don't like it."

"But," said father, "you're looking at the wrong side of the material."

"I know," Sonny replied, "but that's the side I shall have to wear it."—Kentish Mercury.

Bit by Bit

Farmer: "Do you guarantee this clover seed?"

Merchant: "I should say so! If this seed doesn't come up, you bring it back and we'll refund your money."

Not So Far Off!

Preacher: "Now, class, what is false doctrine?"

Johnny: "I know, bad medicine." —Kentish Mercury.

July Version

In time of peas prepare for shelling.

Please Replace Divots

A man had invited a business acquaintance to play a round of golf with him. The guest, who was a very pompous individual, was also a poor player and hacked up the turf with each stroke.

After he had carried away an unusually generous portion with his iron, he turned to his host and said: "You know, I don't care particularly for the game but I like the glorious open country hereabouts."

"Quite," replied the other as he surveyed the scarred ground. "But do you mind closing up the open country as we go along?"

Hm-m!

"What do the three balls in front of a pawnshop mean?"

"Two to one you don't get it back."

Court Humor

Rate defaulter at Tottenham: "I promise to pay everything in one month, and—who knows?—perhaps I shall."—Kentish Mercury.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thanks

New York

A driver on one of the big transcontinental bus lines brought his bus on schedule into New York City through the swift-moving and congested traffic on a late Saturday afternoon. He had a sense of deep satisfaction with work well done.

As the passengers left the bus, one of them handed to the driver an envelope, saying, "There is a little note for you, don't misplace it."

When the driver opened the envelope, which was one used commonly to hold a bus ticket, he found a piece of new paper money and a note pinned to it. The note read, "Thank God for an A-Number-One driver. Do you like the new road slogan, 'Prayer at the start, praise at the finish'? I do. Thank you, too, for enforcing the 'No smoking except on the rear seats' rule."

Nature Notes

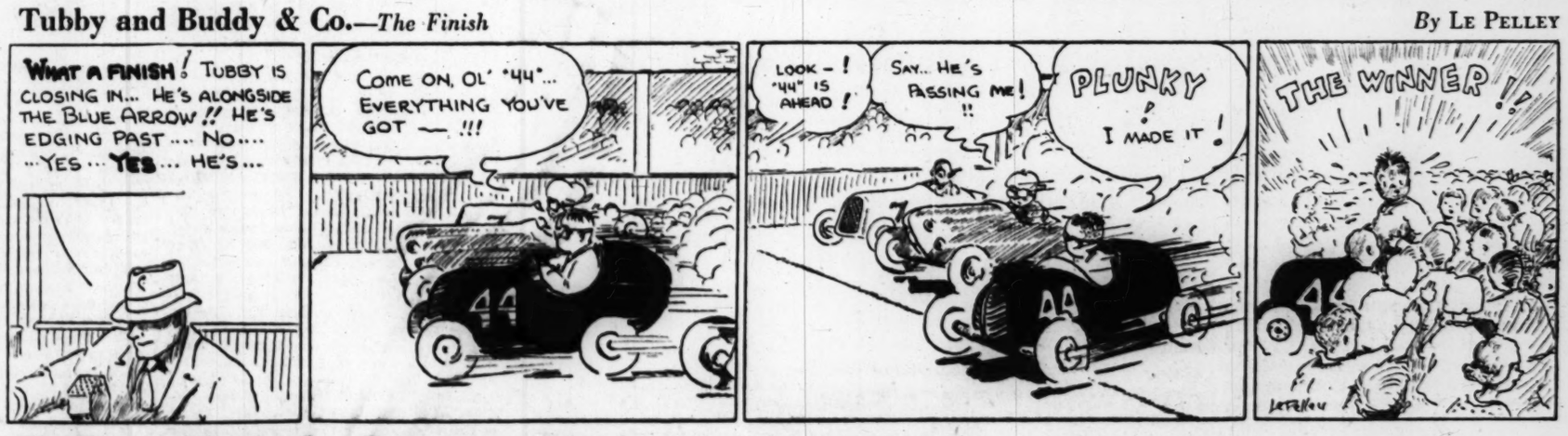
By John N. Meissner

SEA GULL

In 1847 sea gulls saved Salt Lake City from starvation by devouring the cricket plague that threatened the crops. Gulls are capable harbor scavengers. They like clams, and open them by dropping them from great heights onto the rocks. The U. S. Government protects gulls.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Finish*

By LE PELLEY

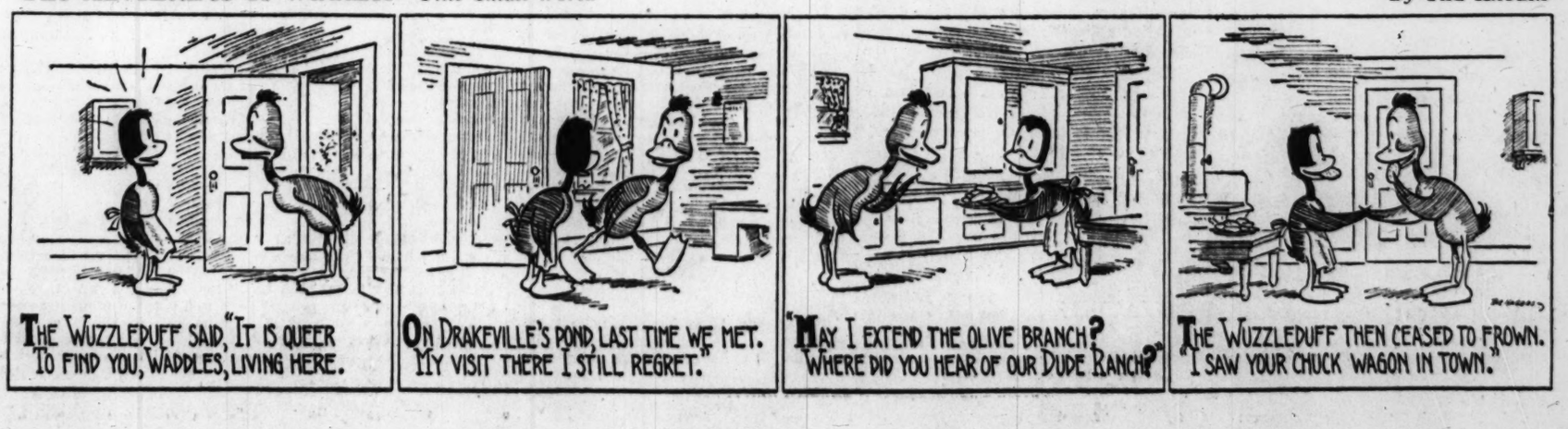

WHAT A FINISH! TUBBY IS CLOSING IN... HE'S ALONGSIDE THE BLUE ARROW!! HE'S EDGING PAST.... NO.... ...YES... YES... HE'S...
COME ON, OL' '44'... EVERYTHING YOU'VE GOT — !!!
LOOK — ! '44' IS AHEAD!
SAY.. HE'S PASSING ME!!
PLUNKY! I MADE IT!
THE WINNER!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pretty Tough Competition!*

Ol' Pete, T.W., and I were watching some men digging in the new section of our town today —
But after awhile we got tired of that and tried to think of something else to do —
Decided to hold a barking contest —
BOOM!
But just then the men started to blast out a few rocks!
Decided we'd better hold our contest somewhere else!

The Adventures of Waddles—*This Small World*

By THE HAGERS


THE WUZZLEDUFF SAID, "IT IS QUEER TO FIND YOU, WADDLES, LIVING HERE.
ON DRAKEVILLE'S POND, LAST TIME WE MET. MY VISIT THERE I STILL REGRET."
"MAY I EXTEND THE OLIVE BRANCH? WHERE DID YOU HEAR OF OUR DUDE RANCH?"
THE WUZZLEDUFF THEN CEASED TO FROWN. "I SAW YOUR CHUCK WAGON IN TOWN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Tirol: Variation on a Theme

"Duce, I will never forget this."

These words of Reichsführer Hitler flashed over the wires from Berlin to Rome as German troops marched into Austria. For twenty years Italian policy had stressed the importance of keeping Germany away from the Brenner Pass. Just a few years earlier Italian soldiers had massed there to warn Germany against attempting a coup in Vienna. The world listened for a creak in the Rome-Berlin Axis under the weight placed on it by Reichsführer Hitler's "cold putsch" against Chancellor Schuschnigg. It listened for a protest from Premier Mussolini, but Il Duce did his best to conceal the disappointment of Italy.

For his restraint at that time, Italy's dictator is now receiving one of those minor rewards which Rome expects from Berlin. The Germanic population of South Tirol, ceded to Italy after the World War, is being uprooted from the land it has known as its homeland, to be transplanted on the other side of the German-Italian border. This is one way of making good the German leader's promise that this boundary should be "eternal." It is also, by the way, one example of "solving" minority problems.

Yet no fundamental contradition of policy arises in Herr Hitler's acceptance of an agreement by which Italy will gain a stronger hold on South Tirol. True, this was Austrian—that is to say Germanic—territory before 1918. A German minority of 200,000 to 250,000 has been subject since then to extreme and sometimes cruel measures on the part of the Italian Government to de-Germanize it. But it would be a misreading of Herr Hitler's land policy to suppose that a breach of his professed regard for German minorities was evident when he did nothing to protect Tirolese Teutons in Italy.

* * *

The protection of minorities—as of all Germans—is conceived by Third Reich philosophy to depend on the unchallengeable might of the motherland. Political sacrifice of some minorities toward this broader objective was foreseen as a possible necessity when Herr Hitler wrote in Mein Kampf:

> If the German people wants to terminate a condition of threatening extermination in Europe, then it must not fall into the errors of the pre-war period and make enemies of everybody in the world, but it must recognize the most dangerous enemy in order to strike him with all its concentrated force. And if this victory is gained through sacrifices at other points, then our nation's posterity will, for all that, not condemn us. The more brilliant the success springing therefrom, the more highly will it know how to appreciate the terrible need and the deep woes and the bitter determination born of them.

This passage was written with direct reference to the Tirol. The "genial policy of alliance" which Herr Hitler prescribed in those pages has required a gesture Romeward for which the German leader will have no apologies to make to his own people, except possibly to those Tirolese reluctant to leave homes they have known for generations.

* * *

It is possible that nothing more startling than a desire to avoid foreign witnessing of scenes between Italians and Germans accounts for the mysterious order given by Italian authorities to foreigners in the Bolzano section of the South Tirol. The German exodus is reported already well under way. Perhaps the Germans will be happier elsewhere, when they have become really settled into the economic scheme of things, than they were in the Italian-dominated Tirol. The record of Italian efforts to denationalize the Germans there makes one feel the exiles could not be less happy within the Reich.

The entire affair should clarify for peoples elsewhere the fact that German policy is not obsessed with minority problems as such, or with racial self-determination or any other single aspect of international relations, but combines all these in a broad program of acquiring the power and the living-room which German leadership says is required for the German people. The stresses may vary from time to time, as a musician brings out one theme and then another in a complicated composition. But the broad plan of the piece goes in one direction, albeit with diverting variations.

Some Like Milton . . .

Between them, the Archbishop of York and the Secretary of the British Museum have put Milton in his place. It is a well-known fact that the bigger the gun, the greater the bore; and the Archbishop considers Milton a very big gun indeed. In fact, it appears that the author of "Il Penseroso" makes him yawn like the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Yet, no doubt, Milton will have his defenders. Nor will they be located among deep-browed scholars only. For the rhythm of some of Milton's verse—

> There let the pealing organ blow
> To the full-voic'd quire below,
> In service high, and anthems clear—

is simple and musical enough to enchant even the ear of childhood. Much of the rest is sufficiently craggy, it is true. But the mountain tops are often not to be reached except with energy and effort.

The Bookshelf

Toward a World Order

The growing impression that humanity has arrived at a stage in its political development which shows no immediate sign of bringing peace and security upon earth has prompted a number of writers to speculate on a new political scheme which might succeed where the old order has failed.

To prescribe a new constitution for a single nation is relatively simple, for that single nation's character, guiding purposes, and general history will give the main foundation work on which to build a structure likely to last. But to devise a constitution that will conform to the character of all the races and nations of the earth is a far more complex task than some of the planners appear to imagine. Certainly it is a bigger task than that undertaken by Henry Thomas Buckle eighty years ago when he wrote a whole history of civilization to show that there was an "essential spirit" motivating each nation—apart from particular men and events. In the new world order those "essential spirits" must be adjusted to one another, and no one has grasped this truth more clearly than Lionel Curtis who has examined human history for the express purpose of tracing in it the elements working toward a unified world order.

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His three-volume work, which appeared in London volume by volume at various times during the last few years under the title of "Civitas Dei, The State of God," is now reprinted in a single convenient volume under the more secular name of WORLD ORDER (New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50). It is a work not easily dispensed with by those who are thinking ahead to a new era of security and order and who wish to be sure of their foundations. Typical of Mr. Curtis' method, in his quest for a "guiding principle in public affairs," is his comment on the British Parliament:

"The great service which parliaments rendered in the Middle Ages was not to make England a constitutional state, but to foster its growth into a national state based on something broader and deeper than monarchial centralization, to make national unity a thing of the spirit rather than a territorial expression or a mechanical matter of administration, to evoke a common political consciousness at Westminster and then to propagate it in the constituencies."

* * *

Taking nation by nation the early Greeks, Romans, Jews, the growth of nationhood among the British, the Germans, the French, and Italians, the growth and meaning of empires, the rise of the American Republic, down to the complex international problems of today, Mr. Curtis continually follows the movements for union and fusion as material evidence of a great unseen movement toward a world order expressive of the divine will.

The author's long experience as a British man of politics is sufficient guarantee that despite the transcendental aspects of his theme, the conclusions are arrived at only after a detailed and comprehensive survey of the history of the nations. H. J. S.

Troubles of WPA

Amid the stresses which the Works Progress Administration is undergoing in the strikes called by building trades unions to revive the prevailing wage rule it is timely to recall that the Administration's record is consistent in opposition to that inappropriate practice as applied to work relief. It vigorously opposed the prevailing wage amendment in 1935 and yielded to it in 1936 only when Congress clearly had mustered the votes to impose it.

Now that Congress itself has seen enough of the folly of the rule to modify it by requiring at least a 130-hour month for the WPA security wage to skilled workers, Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, is on solid ground in saying at Chicago that he has no intention of asking Congress to change its present stand.

If the Colonel were to make any request of Congress it doubtless would be to reconsider the recent act by which it ordered the elimination of geographical differentials in the scales of WPA wages. This command may bode as much trouble for WPA in the long run as does the attempted partial abrogation of the prevailing wage rule. The new wages, lower in the North and higher than they have been in the South, will go into effect September 1. Northern and Southern wage levels in industry do need to be brought closer together, but to attempt to equalize them overnight by legislative fiat is a case of "practical" politics that is impractical economics.

If Congress is to stand pat on the wage differentials, as it almost unquestionably will for this year, it will have even better reasons for holding its ground in the 130-hour work-month requirement as against the prevailing wage rule. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, evidently senses the unpopularity of the unions' position in this question when he explains that the A. F. of L. did not call the strikes. Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, makes a cogent point when he asserts there is no right to strike against the government.

A further point exists in the fact that work relief, furnished on a basis of the worker's need rather than his efficiency, is a very different proposition from ordinary commercial employment.

Discipline for War Profits

When Great Britain resorted to compulsory military training the question was at once asked by Labor men: Why not simultaneous conscription of wealth? The answer was that wealth is already subject to conscription in the form of severe taxation, and that measures are being taken, and further measures are to be taken, to prevent war profiteering.

The most satisfactory and the most obvious preventive measure is that of restricting Government payments to contractors. It is claimed that this is already done by a careful checking of costs when contracts are made, and the recent formation of a Ministry of Supply ought to facilitate the task. But even so it is admitted that there will be loopholes through which armament firms may make more than they should do; and it is to meet such leakage that the Government is proposing to levy a tax of 60 per cent on profits above a certain standard, in the case of firms which are receiving not less than £200,000 a year under armament contracts.

The question is reasonably asked, why confine the tax to large firms, and why not take all the profits in excess of a certain standard? If actual war were declared no doubt the full toll would be taken, and the tax would not be confined to armaments firms but applied to all industries. But there is much to be said for not putting the whole industry of the country on a war-time footing until it becomes absolutely necessary; to do so would be to limit initiative and restrain the development of trade.

The measure now contemplated probably goes as far as is wise in time of peace. What really matters is that it should be faithfully carried out, and that there should be no evasions. The conditions require unending vigilance. They are those of peace which is not peace, of war which is not war. So far as there is peace, trade requires elasticity and freedom from exacting restraints. So far as there is war, there must be control from top to bottom. These are the two conflicting needs which as far as possible have to be reconciled.

Out by the Roots!

The New Germany—Heroic Scale

Leaves from an Editor's Travel Diary—XIII

NUREMBERG
WEDNESDAY

First impressions of Germany: Much less uneasiness than in England; country appears more normal than foreign press would indicate; general appearance of activity, commercial as well as military; some lines of business booming—Woolworth stores (selling German-made merchandise) always crowded; much work being done on railways (earlier reported in bad repair); all along we see track repair gangs; trains are modern and well run; scarcity of fruit is noticeable; no evidence of air raid precautions, though we are told they exist—certainly no emphasis on possibility of attack by "encircling" powers: no unfriendliness shown toward English or American visitors, but tourist business bad; people manifestly trying not to think about politics, and well aided by their press (I saw newspaper men gathering at Ministry of Propaganda to be told what to play up tomorrow); much evidence of affection in family groups—they make pleasing pictures at every railway station.

* * *

We went out this morning to see the amazing buildings the National Socialists are putting up on their "Party Rally Grounds." There, as the official guide puts it, one gets "the most conspicuous and magnificent picture of the grand events which take place every year during the pompous days of the Party Rally." First we saw plaster of Paris models of the whole layout and of the different buildings; then we drove around. The grounds so far laid out must cover an area of about two miles by three and the camping site with its special railway station extends beyond that. Already in use are the Luitpold Arena, built from a personal sketch of der Führer's, Luitpold Hall, erected in 1906 but enlarged to hold the Party Congresses, and Zeppelin Field, familiar to all who have seen pictures of National Socialist rallies. Under construction are the Congress Hall, to seat 50,000, the German Stadium, to hold 405,000 spectators, and the Maerzfeld, to serve as a "rallying and display ground of the Armed Forces," with stands seating 500,000. Other buildings, including an exhibition hall and one for cultural sessions, are planned. Tying the whole scheme together is the Grand Road. This, I think, impressed me most, even more than the railroad built to build the stadium. We think of 100-foot avenues as wide; here is one 100 meters in width. "There," says the guide, "marches past on a grand scale will take place before the Führer."

Huge, gigantic, enormous—the words of the guide will provide no real idea of these monuments "proclaiming the National-Socialist creative will." Immense, colossal, stupendous—adding Hollywood's words won't do it. Comparisons falter. The Pyramids, Roman baths, the Escorial—no earlier product of massed labor is an adequate yardstick. But I trust the general idea is clear: something big is building at Nuremberg, something that does not merely subordinate individual inventiveness and craftsmanship to a general purpose—the medieval cathedrals did that—but something that leaves no room for variations and obtains its chief effects by size alone.

* * *

BERLIN
THURSDAY

Does this sort of building carry a sinister meaning, as some believe New York's skyscrapers do, or is it a familiar form of giantism, an emphasis on bigness often found among children? A conversation here today turned on this question. One man said, "Oh, it's the sort of thing dictatorship always does." Another thought it an architectural manifestation of our mass production age. Another said it was the appropriate expression of a great political movement. The political and cultural implications of the Party buildings at Nuremberg may be read only in history; today's judgments may prove merely how easily we fit all phenomena into our own preconceptions. But buildings often do express the spirit of an age or a régime. I visited Versailles again a few days ago and was struck by the way in which its vast and pretentious repetitions reflect the thought of Le Grand Roi Soleil, who said, "I am the State," and whose wars helped to prepare the French Revolution. If you like the Party buildings at Nuremberg they are a testimonial to the greatness of the Third Reich. The official guide says their "size and unique construction . . . bear eloquent witness to the intentions and actions of the National Socialist movement."

Some Germans, I'm told, do not like the great construction projects of the Third Reich, feel there is no real expression of German art in them and that they cost too much. Some say the same of the tremendous building going on here in Berlin. The National Socialists are making the city over. New roads and parks, office buildings, barracks, and railway stations greet the eye on every side. Blocks and blocks of houses are being torn down to make way for a great avenue to be called the North-South Axis, crossing the magnificent East-West Axis (Unter den Linden and its extensions) just outside the Brandenburger Gate. The largest building in Berlin is the new Air Ministry, a mammoth place with thousands of offices, often pointed to as evidence of the Reich's intention to be supreme in the air. Other government departments are housed in new structures only less grand, and out toward Potsdam we saw barracks building or recently built which dwarf those Frederick the Great erected.

One of the first questions a visitor asks is, How can a country suffering from a shortage of materials, carrying out a vast rearmament program and rationed on food, afford such magnificent buildings? One answer is, "They are to make the new, the Greater Germany, for which we are willing to sacrifice." Another, the economist's answer, is, "We have an abundance of labor, we are willing to work hard, materials which do not have to be imported are considered to cost nothing since money paid for them is kept in circulation to support the national economy." Chancellor Hitler has said that the national wealth must not be figured in marks, but in goods and services produced, a view which deserves notice among other people who count reduced production a gain if it brings higher prices or wages to special groups—farmers, manufacturers or workers. D. M. R.

"On Fighting Evil With Evil"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The excerpts from Dr. Harry E. Fosdick's Sermon "On Fighting Evil with Evil" which appeared in a recent Monitor are splendid. It is indeed encouraging that influential men like Dr. Fosdick are awakened to the fact that more than profession of Christianity is requisite to end war. He especially clarifies the fact that hate (evil) is hate (evil) regardless of who is manifesting it, that Christ Jesus' life shows conclusively that Love alone conquers. It always seems so very easy to condemn the evil another expresses and to condone the same evil when we express it. A poignant illustration of this appeared recently in one of our local papers. Under the caption: "Foreign Papers Please Copy" appeared that portion of the Declaration of Independence which states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights." Since we seem to have so far to go in America before we prove this true, how much better had the caption read: "America Please Remember!"

The Weekly Appreciations on the Editorial Page are certainly a step in the right direction, too. As Dr. Fosdick said: "God grant us grace to face now before it is too late—"How can Satan cast out Satan?"

Great Falls, Mont. C. K. T.

"Error Uncovered"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All praise to the Monitor for its exposition of the facts in connection with the traffic in war materials between the United States and other democratic countries and Japan. I refer to the issue of June 27, 1939. Two eminent Chinese doctors who lectured in this city some months ago, confirmed your statement that if it were not for these supplies, it would be very difficult for Japan to carry on the war. Our Canadian Government was included in their remarks about the condition, and was severely censured for having violated the nine-power treaty, and for assisting Japan in carrying out its aggressive ambitions.

In the attempt to overcome certain human errors, I note that a little publicity is a great help. It prevents the error from remaining concealed. I trust the Monitor will see its way to continue its courageous policy of exposure, and can assure it that it will gain the whole-hearted support of many fair-minded people.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. EDWARD GILBERT

The Wide Horizon

France Looks to America

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris

Faced with an international situation which Premier Edouard Daladier recently characterized as the most grave and the most delicate for the last twenty years, France is looking more and more anxiously to America, endeavoring to weigh the prospects of American help in the event of an international conflict. There is eager interest in the impressions of every returning visitor to the United States.

Attention is especially focussed on the vicissitudes of the neutrality legislation which is being debated in the American Congress. Frenchmen in official and unofficial positions are inclined to stress the point, in conversations with Americans, that the American decision may have the greatest effect on the ultimate decision as between war and peace. The almost universal French viewpoint is that an American decision to sell arms on the cash-and-carry basis would have a very strong restraining effect on dictators, not only because of the direct aid involved, although this would be considerable; but because of the symbolic gesture of a step away from isolation.

This viewpoint found high official expression recently when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Georges Bonnet, declared at a provincial political meeting:

> It is America today that holds the key to peace and war. If the United States let it be known that on the first day of the conflict it would be on our side the menace of war would be definitely conjured away.

A Paris newspaper, *Le Jour*, developed the same idea at somewhat greater length, writing in a leading article:

> There are decisive gestures. The establishment of conscription in England has pushed back war much more effectively than all the speeches and even—however useful they may have been—the diplomatic actions. The revision of the Neutrality Act would have the same effect.
>
> One understands that America hesitates to conclude military alliances with Europe. But under the present circumstances it is not a question of sending men into a distant furnace. Germany knows that it cannot win the war if the United States assures us its maritime and economic co-operation. It will only become involved in a conflict if it finds reasons to hope for America's absolute neutrality.

So every new development in the debate on neutrality legislation is followed with close attention here, although not always with entire understanding, since the inner mechanism of the American Congress is as puzzling to the average Frenchman as the special French parliamentary usages are to the average American. President Roosevelt is immensely popular in France, since he is generally represented as endeavoring to enlighten American public opinion on the American vital concern in the event of a European war.

In this connection, however, a note of warning has recently been struck by the French Professor Bernard Fay, who is a specialist on American affairs. After recognizing that the American Government last winter "rendered us great services in providing us with airplanes, in adjusting its factories for war production and in stimulating its public opinion to support France and England," Professor Fay declares that the opposition to the revision of neutrality legislation is growing and that the adoption of the proposed change in the Neutrality Law is doubtful. He expresses the opinion that domestic opposition to President Roosevelt is increasing and recalls by implication how France was disappointed after the World War when President Wilson's advocacy of the League of Nations failed to commit America to participation in that body. He ends with an appeal to caution:

> Let us not believe that the slogans of President Roosevelt in 1939 will bind the President of the United States who may be elected in 1940; let us not commit the imprudence of arraying against us, in 1939-40, the future successors of the present Administration, as we did in 1919-20.

The American Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt, is often praised in the French press because of his supposed warm sympathy with the French cause. When Mr. Bullitt recently went to America for a short trip one of the Paris newspapers offered the following on his departure:

> There can be no doubt that, as an intimate friend of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bullitt, during his brief stay in America, will have one or several interviews with the President. We have often been able to congratulate ourselves on these meetings, in the course of which the Ambassador, French at heart, pleads our cause usefully and surely, as he is able to do.

Two speeches by Mr. Bullitt, one delivered at Rouen at a festival in honor of Joan of Arc, the other at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, to commemorate Americans who fell in the World War, excited very warm applause in the French press. A passage in the speech which was singled out for special praise as a rebuke to American isolationism was as follows:

> In Utopia, that ideal land created more than four hundred years ago by the imagination of Sir Thomas More, war was detested as much as war is detested today in America. Yet the inhabitants of Utopia were accustomed to indulge in daily drills because they acknowledged that they might be called on to make war for two causes: first "to defend their country," second "to drive out of their friends' land the enemies that have invaded it."

French attention is not entirely focussed on the fortunes of the neutrality legislation. America is also expected to give a lead in firm resistance to Japan in the Far East. A leading French political commentator, Wladimir D'Ormesson, recently observed that, of all the speeches delivered by American, French and British statesmen for years, the dozen words in which Admiral Harry Yarnell rejected the Japanese demand to withdraw American ships from Swatow were at once the most eloquent and the most effective.